

Ludovici

Practical Observations
IN
PHYSICK
AND
SURGERY.

By JOHN QUINTON.

Theoria Tua cum Praxi individui sibi semper sint comites; Quicquid boni scis, Fac; & quicquid boni facis, an bene facias, & cur, cogita: ut ne similis fias vel Phariseis: Qui dicunt & non faciunt; Mat. 23. 3. vel Samaritanis, Qui adorant, & Nesciunt quid; John 3, 4. —

L O N D O N :

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L.H.H.
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PHYSIC
PREFACE
SURGERY.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PREFACE

TO THE

READER.

I Thought I could no way better employ the Hours of my late Retirement in the University (where I was very willing to rest my self after the Fatigue of a Fifteen or Sixteen Years continual Attendance on

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the Majority of the Patients, in near Forty Parishes) than from the Journals of my Practice, which I always faithfully kept by me, to collect a true Account of what best deserved Observation, thro' the whole Course and Progress of it. Nor could I think of a more compendious way to oblige a great number of my Friends, who did me the Honour to desire several of my Receipts, than to make them Publick.

*The following Treatise does by no means pretend to give Instruction to the Graduates in Physick: of them I shall be on all Occasions proud to borrow it my self: But may, I hope, be service-
able*

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able in directing the Practice of those, who have not perhaps had so great Advantages of Observation as the Author; much less does it design to entertain the Reader with a Mathematical and Philosophical Account of Muscular Motion, or a nice distinction of the Parts: For these we must refer him to those who have made the Mathematicks and Anatomy entirely their Study. My Discourse offers nothing but what I have faithfully observed from Practice: Not but I have carefully perus'd what I found most Material to the Confirmation of my Opinion in Cooper, Gibson, Verheyn,

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heyn, Keyl, &c. And what helps to confirm me still more strongly in my Opinion of Mineral Waters, is what Mr. Rolfe (the most skilful of our Dissed-ors) suggested to me: who, when I very lately ask't him, how it come to pass, that since the Reins were so small, Gravel and Stones could yet pass that Way; told me, that he had sometimes found them so large, that he could put his Finger into them. I presently told him my Opinion of Stones in the Body, being made from Gravel; and he by way of Confirmation assured me, that the Parisians, who generally drink Water to an
ex-

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excess, are observed very frequently to be troubled with the Stone.

I had it once in my Thoughts to detain my Reader with the particular Cases of several of my Patients, who have remarkably suffered by the Malignant Efflu-
vias of Hectical and infectious Bedfellows ; As also of many surprising kinds of Death, where nothing of a dangerous Symptom could be discovered : Of several others also, whom I have seen surprisingly Recover, not only without the Assistance, but seemingly against the Force of Natural Means ; as also with a larger account of Surgery : but I
con-

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considered that a steady Observation of Practise, the Example of a skilful Artist, and Manual Operations, are the safest Rules whereby to direct one's self in these Particulars; and made it the less necessary for me to insist on a particular Discourse about 'em.

V A L E.

Errata's that have escaped by the Author's absence from the Press.

PAGE 59. l. 16. r. *his* aut. p. 60. l. 1. r. r. Potion. p. 67. l. 14. r. *Sevil*. p. 68. l. 15. r. *Cynosbat*. p. 81. l. 4. af. different add Herbs. p. 89. l. 13. r. *Medicine*. p. 104. l. penult. r. *Spir*. p. 109. l. 16. r. *Cinam*. p. 112. l. ult. r. *Glycer*. p. 113. l. 1. r. *Grac*. p. 114. l. penult. r. *Rhab*. p. 115. l. 16. r. 3j. p. 116. l. 11, & 12. r. *Cerevis*. l. 15. r. *dof*. p. 120. in the Title r. *Fractures*, to p. 122. p. 124. l. 1. r. *deficc*. p. 127. l. 15. r. *Sharp*. p. 128. l. penult. & ult. r. *Surgery*.

T H E

(1)

The Introduction.

ΣΠΕΡΜΑ, Semen. *Est Principium nostræ generationis.*

Spigelius de Spermate,
Cap. 17. p. 324.

Materia ergo Seminis sanguis est : Sed Sanguis purus & elaboratus, maximeque Spiritibus refertus, cum semen ipsum, non fere aliud quam Spiritus sit, junctus modico humido in quo Subsisteret.

Et aliorum animalium recens natorum corpora præhumida & mucosa ; ossa eorum flexibilia & mollia sunt, ut formari & fingi instar ceræ possint. Vetulorum autem animalium caro siccissima, ossa durissima & solidissima, cutis arida, & rugosa. Confer porcellum unius mensis aut porco anni dimidii, & annorum plurium : Videbis quanta

B

fit

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fit carnis diversitas quoad humiditatem & siccitatem porcellorum: namque caro tota veluti mucus quidam esse videtur. Cartilaginee autem adeo siccescunt, ut in ossa degererent. Quod Anatomici observant.

Cowper's Introduction.

All Animals have been divided into viviparous and oviparous, till Dr. Harvey removed the Distinction, by demonstrating all living Creatures to derive their Original from Eggs, with this difference only; in one the *Fœtus* is perfected within, and the other without the Mother's Body.

Since the Discovery of the Eggs, the ancient Doctrine that the *Fœtus* was form'd from the Commission of Male and Female Seed, has been universally rejected; and that Liquor which has been taken by all preceding Ages for Seed in the latter, is found to be only a mucous Matter secreted from the Glands of the *Vagina*, and discharg'd without the Body.

The Augmentation of the Body, is made by a simple Extension of all the Tubes, Vessels, and Cells; which when they will no longer recede to admit the nutritious Particles to be lodg'd in the
In-

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Interstices of the Fibres, which compose their Parietes; and there remain no more *Ostiola* in the Sides of their Vessels, by which the Fluids can open a Passage, the Body is arriv'd at the utmost Limits.

It is universally the Opinion of Anatomists, That the *Sperma* is the extracted Essence of all the Parts; and though the Moderns do allow none in the Female Sex, yet it seems strange to me, how a Daughter should have exactly all the Parts and Features of the Mother, from only nutritious Particles; and how a dry skin'd old Fellow should produce a well-form'd Infant: But these are Disputes fit only for the Schools.

The *Animalcula* (as *Comper* calls them) in *Spermate*, are the Particles of a living Body, or Man in a little Compass; now whether the Majority of them, or all united make the Shape; or how many Hundred Thousand make a Grain of Sand (as some have pretended to give an exact Account of) is difficult to determine: But this is certain; they are of a Mucilaginous and Spirituous Nature, transparent and very penetrating, a little oleaginous, after they are receiv'd into *naturale fetus domicilium*; and in a Fermentation, all the Parts are dilated and

expanded ; and to make this Fermentation, besides Heat, there are required Juices of several sorts to perform this Work, which are *ab origine* in the Seed.

Riolanus de Unguibus,
pag. 567.

Nam quod ex aliquo nascitur, est ejusdem substantiæ cum suo principio.

Cicero de Natura Deorum,
pag. 236.

Quæ quidem omnia eam vim seminis habent in se, ut ex uno plura generentur, idque Semen inclusum est intima parte earum baccarum, quæ ex quaque stirpe funduntur.

This Mucilage thus expanded, becomes cartilaginous, and afterwards the most solid Parts in the nature of Glue.

Anton,

Anton. Le Grand in institutione Philosophiæ de corporis humani augmentatione, &c.

Demum Labentibus annis, accrescendi finem facit, quia corporis partes, continuo alimenti in dissipatarum locum accessu, ita demum duræ evadunt, ut ipsi pori vix amplius extendi, & dilatari nequeant; & ipsis partibus quicquam agglutinari.

Harris de morbis infantium, pag. 4.

From these I conclude, That the Body is to be preserv'd in a State of Health, by such Diet or Medicines as come nearest to the nature of it's Composition; viz. a mucilaginous and moist, and a spirituous and drying.

Circulation and Motion is the Natural State of the Blood and Serum: The Sanguiducts, Aqueducts, Canals, and Tubes, whose Banks and Fluids are continually decaying, must be replenish'd; and if by

Spirits too highly rectify'd, the Machines and Springs of Life will be drove on too fast, or fire the Wheels: For all our Fluids are, as it were, on a Journey; and therefore, on the other hand, they must not be clog'd nor loaded by an oleaginous or glutinous Matter, but so to be mix'd, that Mucus and Spirits may perform their Offices.

Pig, Chicken, Veal, Eels, Oysters, Mushrooms, Mercury, Spinnage, Salads, Water-Gruel, Panadoes, Small Beer, Gelly of Harts Horn, Butter, &c. these are mucilaginous and moist.

Spirituous and Drying are Mutton, Venison, Wines, Mustard, Horse-radish, Sellary, Aromatick Spices, &c. These are singly to be kept too, in some cases. More might be said on this Subject, but this I hope will be sufficient to prove the following Course proper and agreeable.

When common Diet will not nourish, either by too long a Use, or frequent Abuse of either Solids or Liquids, then we fly to Medicines, or such Simples or Compounds, as are more effectual, but less palatable than the former; viz. Mucilage of Marsh-Mallows, Quince-Seeds and their Emulsions, Balsam, Turpentine, Yolks of Eggs; these are necessary

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fary in Inflammations of the Lungs, Kidneys, &c. In Clysters, in Excoriations, and many Distempers, where the Mucus is carry'd off from too pungent a Diet, or from hot and acrimonious Humours; and on the contrary, all spirituous and aromatick Bitters, Gentian, Centaury, Wormwood, and their Salts, Spirits of Wine, and volatile Spirits, and tartarous Medicines, &c. These fortify the Spirits, and hinder an increafe of the Mucus, and promote glandular Secretion.

The same is requir'd in outward Application, as in Burns and Scalds: Where the Skin is wanting, a mucilaginous Extract assists Nature in the Reparation, by Emollient Herbs, as Marsh-mallows, Mallows, Melilot, Quince Kernels, Lintseed, Liniment Arcei, White of Eggs, &c. These allay the Heat, and defend the Parts from the Saline Air, and keep the Spirits from acting too violently upon the part inflam'd; for as Water repels the Spirits, so Fire draws them to the Part affected. In Contusions, Scirrous Tumours, Crusted Burns, Mortifications, Spirits of Wine, Fomentations with Elder Flowers, Wormwood, Rue, and many other hot Herbs, Sal Armoniack, Lime-Waters, Lixivium, &c. These penetrate,

incide, and open the Pores, bring artificial Heat to the support of Nature, when almost extinguish'd. Nevertheless, both Internal and External Medicines must be compos'd according to the Nature or Complication of the Case.

When Distempers grow stubborn, from an increase of Intemperance and Debauchery, Physicians are oblig'd to study new Medicines, or increase the quantity of the old: If we will drink liquid Fire (as some call it) I mean Ale of two or three Years old, and Sixteen or Eighteen Bushels to the Hoghead, or nothing but Wine for common Drink; then no wonder you are directed a Bell-metal Course, when indispos'd. But that these weighty Metals, as Steel, Antimony, Copper, also Poulder of Stones, &c. are prejudicial to many Persons, and especially to Men in years, whose Parts are weak and dry, I have found by experience, and shall endeavour to make it appear in the following Chapter.

OF STEEL-POWDER.

Plinii Histor. Natural.
Lib. trigessim. quart.
Cap. xiv.

*Proxime indicari debent Metalla ferri,
optimo pessimoque vitæ instrumento, &c.*

*In matris Jugulo ferrum tepesecit acutum :
Quid refert, uri virgis, ferroq; necari ?*

Steel is without dispute an admirable Medicine, and perhaps, next the Cortex, deserves the first place in our esteem ; but it is a Mistake most are guilty of, where they find a Remedy successfull in most Cases, rashly to give it in all.

I My self have prepar'd more than Ten Hundred weight of it, and have made a careful Observation of it's Effects: And the first that convinced me it was fatal, was a Person advanc'd in age, who having labour'd some Years under Pains in his Kidneys, stoppage of Urine, &c. consult-ed a Physician; who after having prepar'd his Body by gentle Physick, put him into a Course of Steel Powder: The Patient dy'd in a Fortnight.

The next Instance I met with, was that of a fat lusty Gentlewoman, who took Steel Powder in an Electuary every Day, and finding the Medicine agree with her, continu'd it a whole Year, in which time she took several Pounds; but at last fell into violent pains, and voided abundance of Gravel (as she call'd it) which was nothing but the finer parts of Steel evacuated in great Quantities: Of these Particles I dare say I could have saved many Ounces. By taking White Wine and Syrup of Marsh-mallows, &c. She recover'd, and is now in good health. I told her it was the Steel, and she must take no more; which she was very willing to comply with. This was the only time that I ever saw it evacuated in such quantities: The Body that received it was of an extraordinary

Of Steel-Powder.

¶ I

nary capacity. I must confess my self of opinion, that it goes to the Kidneys of many Persons, who venture upon a quantity: And although all Anatomists will not allow of it, and some good Physicians differ from me in their Opinion; yet some too have alter'd this Method of Practise from my Information, and have been brought over by it to my Sentiments. I shall not go about to prove or find out a nearer way to the Kidneys and Bladder (as some have imagined, because the first entrance of the Chyle is not discernable) but suppose the common way.

All the Glands or Vessels are capable of expanding and enlarging, and do admit of heterogeneous and saculent Particles, that should have been secern'd.

Philip Verheyen de viis
chyliferis, pag. 104.

*Cur post mortem dispareant. Cum autem
chyli distributio post mortem cito cesset, at-
que interim ille, qui modo intravit venas
lacteas, impetu ante impresso partiumque
vicinarum collapsu facilius per easdem ulte-
rius*

rius promoveatur, quam alius in intestinis segregatur a facibus, &c.

Hinc quoque moderno tempore in humanis cadaveribus admodum raro reperiuntur, multique insignes anatomici mecum fateri coguntur, se in iis nunquam venas lacteas fuisse intuitos. Quin tamen in homine eque ac in Bruti existant, non est dubium. Etenim præterquam quod par in his & illo necessitas appareat; viderunt eas Hafnie Bartholinus; Amstelodami Tulpus; Patavii Veslingius; Venetiis Folius; Oxonii Hig-morus; & procul dubio quidam aliis hic ignoti: fortassis & nobis felicius dies aliquando elucescet.

Cowper's Introduction.

The Peristaltick Motion of the Guts being thus accelerated by the Acrimony of the Bile, the Contents of the Intestines are carry'd on; and the thinner and more fluid parts, fitted for the Pores of the lacteal Vessels, are absorbed by them; and the thicker move on more slowly, till by the many Stops they meet with in the connivent Valves, all the Chyle is at length absorb'd; and the Remainders being meerly excrementitious, are only fitted to be excluded by Stool.

This

This Vermicular Motion of the Guts, is perform'd by the alternate Contraction of their longitudinal and transvers Fibres; which at the same time convey the digested Mass through the Intestinal Tube, and express the Chyle into the Orifices of the Lacteal Vessels adapted to receive it; whose progress from the Intestines till it is discharged into the Mass of Blood, next presents it self to our Consideration. By the Reciprocal Action of these different Fibres, and the Apposition of the connivent Valves, the Chyle is forced into the lacteal Vessels: And hence it is we cannot make any fluid Pass from the Cavity of the Guts into the same Vessel, when the Peristaltick Motion ceases, &c.

**Gibson, of the Glandules of
the Mesentery, Lib. I.
Cap. 9.**

We will only note here, That when these Glands grows scirrous, or are any ways obstructed, so that the Chyle cannot transcolate through them, there follows a fluxus Celiacus or Chylosus; which

which continuing, there ensues an *Atrophy*, and the Patient dies tabid.

Idem. Of the Kidneys and Glandula, 118. It would not signify much to give you the Conjectures of some learned Men, that because such Pus, and much more, Pins, Needles, an Iron Nail, &c. have passed by Urine; that therefore there must be some more direct and patent way, for part of the Serum to be convey'd to the Bladder; and therefore have imagin'd, that some Lacteals have been inserted into the Bladder, as others have suppos'd otherwise: For as far as could ever be discover'd by Anatomists, there are no Footsteps of any such Passage, how plausible soever such an Hypothesis may seem.

Women can more easily evacuate arenaceous Species and Stones, than Men.

Urethra. Ejus Longitudo.
vide Philip. Verheyn,
pag. 157.

In feminis vix duo digitos longa est; sed latior faciliorque expansionis quam in maribus; neque ita sensibilis: unde in mulieribus

lieribus calculi expelluntur minori molestia ac saepe, licet magnitudine valde spectabiles, per solam urethrae dilationem, extrahuntur.

Celsus de Calculis foeminarum, pag. 541.

Siquidem in his ubi parvulus calculus est, scalpellus supervacuus est, quia urinam in cervicem compellit quae est brevior, quam in maribus, & laxior est, ergo per se saepe excidit, &c.

Sennertus de Apertione vasorum in renibus.

Contra interdum vasa in renibus, venae scilicet & arteriae praeter naturam aperiuntur, &c. tandem etiam hoc accidit a calculi asperitate sua orificia vasorum aperiuntibus.

Willis de morb. Convulsivis, 202.

In sanguine praeservido & spiritoso, ac visceribus calidis minime conveniunt. Porro
in

in delicatulis & tenerioris constitutionis hominibus periculum est, ne chalybis portiuncula, cum satis dissolvi nequeant, tanquam vitri ramenta viscerum membranis impingantur iisque pertinaciter adherentes ulcera, & tot mina lethalia producant, quod revera accidisse interdum novi.

R

Charleton Æconomia animalis de depuratione sanguinis, pag. 144.

De modo secretionis sive separationis excrementorum idem quoque sentiendum arbitramur. Omnis enim variorum humorum, qui confusi prius & permixti erant, in corpore animalis, distinctio actualis, seu in diversas species separatur, per cribrationis, seu colaturæ modum, effici videtur: Et ubi quid per vās colatorium transmittitur, necesse est ut materiæ transmittendæ particule tum magnitudine, tum figura respondeant foraminulis seu poris corporis ejus per quod transmittuntur, alias siquidem transirent nunquam. Quocirca cum idem in singulis partibus secretioni excrementorum destinatis, in ventriculo nimirum intestinis, renibus, hepate, &c. videamus evenire; fas est

est concipere separationem excrementorum in
 eisdem factam speciem quandam colaturæ præ
 se ferre: eamque solum fieri mechanice: i.e.
 a particularum succi separandi, ad porulos
 partis separantis, tum magnitudine, tum fi-
 gura, proportionem seu analogia peculiari de-
 pendere, at vero varia viscerum parenchy-
 mate secernendis diversis humoribus compa-
 rata, porulis variis (majoribus nimirum,
 minoribus, rotundis, oblongis, rectis, obli-
 quis, anfractuosis, &c.) esse prædita; vel
 exinde manifestum est, quod eorum moleculæ
 sive concretiones minutissimæ ex quibus con-
 stituuntur, tum variarum magnitudinum &
 figurarum sint, tum diversimodæ inter se (in
 uno scilicet laxius & rarius; in alio
 ætius, densiusque) complicentur & con-
 texantur.

Bartholinus Riolanus de Metallicis, Lib. i. Cap. ii.

Differunt præterea quia metallorum ma-
 teria inepta est ad vitam participandam:
 nullum enim animal, neque planta ex iis
 nutritur.

Anodynus de Venenis,
lib. 2. cap. xix de ferro.
Scoria ferri, ferrugine,
& aq. ferri.

*Natura ferri juxta præcipue Rasim 21
Continetis Cap. de ferro: auctoritate filii
Mesue Calida est & sicca in tertio, & con-
similis virtutis est limatura ejus.*

They that prepare Steel, know that nothing cuts in pieces the Sieve, so soon as this Powder; and I am afraid they are Knives and Launcets to cut their way: But suppose they do not, and admit of Filtring, Comper. allows the Glands to be of an absorbing nature; therefore when this Species comes in great quantities, their own Gravity, the Agitation of the Body, the Compression, and a great Fermentation which Steel most commonly makes, must carry the very Points of the Particles to the Orifices, which are in the same Figure of some of them, and will as easily pass through as Liquids.

A Gentleman of near Sixty Years of Age, consulted a Physician in London, who directed him a Steel Course: I made up the Bill, he repeated it often; but some time since lies groaning under acute Pains in the Kidneys, and with bloody Urine, &c. By the help of Emulsions is better, but I am afraid he will never be cur'd.

Hippocrates.

Renum & Vesicæ dolores vix sanantur in senioribus.

In tender Bodies and hot Constitutions, the best way of giving it, and especially to Children, is, to mix it with Cort. and so I have used it a Hundred times, being willing to try what two good Medicines would do together: And thus mix'd I have made up Bills for Dr. Breach of Oxford.

If the Lungs be affected, all Preparations of Steel are injurious; and if Asthmatical, Cort. is as bad as Steel.

I kept a Dog twenty Days, on nothing but Steel Powder and Butter, at least 3℥s of the Species in a Day, supposing I should have found some of it convey'd into

his Kidneys; but when dissected, found all the rugose parts of the Guts cloath'd with Steel, and the *Cæcum* full like an Electuary; his Guts were full of Worms, his Flesh and all parts look'd healthful and well, and of a good Tincture. Tho' this Experiment did not answer my Design in that I expected, yet it confirm'd me in my Opinion of Worms from Eggs. It was in Summer, and my Steel Powder stood in a Pan in the Window, where Flies were continually: I gave it without rubbing, and in it doubtless, many Eggs that bred these Worms: And this may serve as a Caution, to keep Meat, &c. under cover from Flies: And I am afraid that poisonous Insects and Flies do lay their Eggs upon Summer Fruits, which cannot be discerned, (and especially Grapes, and other Wall-Fruits, because the Wall may be a Nidus for them) and occasion not only Worms, but violent Fevers, and Death: Washing or cleansing the Outside of Fruits may prevent this.

It was the Practice formerly, to give Chalybeats with Aperients; and Dr. Twisden made his Chalybeat Pills, which were very successful, with *Hier. picr. Sal. Chalib. mirh. Crem. Tart. Elixir propriet. &c.* and Fuller's Pill *Bened. and Cacheç*, are both

both made up with *Purg. Medic.* and gives his Reasons why. *Vide Fulleri Pharmacop.*

If the fine parts of Medicines or Diet, could be so filter'd, that none of the fæculent parts could pass, is not it better to prepare them so, that nature might have the less trouble in digesting? And I am sure their Offices would last the longer.

The best way of giving Steel to the Female Sex, and to Effeminate Men, as Lace-Makers, &c. is *Tinct. Mart. Mynsicht. Chalybeat Wine clear, Sal. Chalybis, Anima Martis Vagani*; which last Dr. Danvis of Northampton us'd often, with good success, but corrected me for giving *Sal. Chalybis*, and said it was too pungent for the Stomack; which afterwards in some Patients I found true, and have observed very lately, that some Physicians did not believe it, till their Patients inform'd them, complaining afterwards of Soreness, and sometimes vomiting; but these are tender Bodies: Nevertheless it is a good Medicine, but must be used with caution,

Gath's Dispensary.

Some fell by Laudanum, and some by Steel; Death lies in Ambuscade in every Pill.

Of Mineral Waters.

HE that hath always liv'd where Mineral Waters have been much in use, can hardly be suppos'd wholly unacquainted with the nature of 'em.

For many Years past, they were call'd by eminent Physicians *Chalybeat*, and now *Vitriolick Waters*.

But after all the various change of Names they have run thro', I must confess it my Opinion (with deference still to that of others) that they are nothing but an Infusion of Stones: What inclines me to this Opinion, is, the Observation I have made, that good Rocks of Stones are found in the Neighbourhood of those places where Mineral Waters are (as of *Wellingborow* and *Northampton* in particular) and at no great distance from these several other Springs, have been discovered of equal Vertue with the above-mentioned, in places adjacent to Rocks. What quantity of Vitriol there is in Stones, I shall not determine, nor contradict

did the Experience of those, who profess they have found these Waters beneficial to 'em; but this I say, I have known them farah too.

I sat up the best part of a Night, Weighing, Tincturing, and Evaporating, with the ingenious Mr. Morton; for the Particulars of which, I refer you to his History of Northamptonshire. In the bottom of the Vessel, after Evaporating, was a quantity of arenaceous Substance (which I cannot tell what he may call) but I believe it the Minute Particles of Stones mix'd with a *Sal. terræ*.

Pliny lib. 31. cap. 4. **A-**
quarum subito nascent-
tium, aut desinentium
ratio.

Quippe tales sunt Aqua, qualis terra per quam fluunt. Hippocrat. de aere, Aquis, & locis, Calculo vero maxime laborant homines, & ex renum affectionibus, & urinae Stillicidio, & coxendicum morbo corripuntur, & hernia, ubi aquas omnigenas bibunt, &c.

Joann. Jacobus Heilmans,
763. cap. 5. de ferru-
ginosa, & signis a-
quis:

*Aqua communis pro usu & nutritione ho-
minis ordinaria conveniens, debet esse cla-
ra, levis, simplex, sine colore, odore & sa-
pore.*

Many Persons have been found, upon taking these Mineral Waters, to void abundance of Gravel, who never did the like before, or had any Symptom of it. For this reason I went to Tunbridge-Wells, and ask'd six Men that were there drinking, what they drank the Waters for: Five of them told me, they always made abundance of Gravel when they took them; and one of them that stood near the Water (who kept a little House, and came but this Year) said, he made Gravel exactly the Colour of that Sediment, and pointed to the Wells: The sixth was a Clergy-man, and he told me he took them for the Jaundice, and that they had cur'd him once before without any other mixture:

Then

Then I evaporated them, and found in one Gallon of Water; twelve Grains of red Pouder; and before three Quarts were wasted, it seem'd as thick, as if there had been a Spoonful of *Bolus Vera*: I shew'd the most skilful Apothecary there this Pouder, and ask'd him whether he thought that Pouder might not probably pass by Urine: He said, he believ'd it did, and seem'd pleas'd with my method of evaporating.

There is nothing of Iron Mines near the place; the nearest I could hear of, was three Miles off; but abundance of Gravel and soft Stones.

A glutinous saline and sulphurous matter, involv'd with Gravel, may form a Stone; but without Gravel a Stone cannot be made. *Nam pars semper sequitur genus.*

I cannot tell any thing, that antient and modern Authors differ more about, than the Cause of a Stone.

Sennertus de Calcul. dum recte Statuunt aquas illas in quibus lapides concrescunt, materiam uliginosam, limosam, lentam, cœnosam, terream, glareosam, quandoque salisam, acidam, &c. But suppose them Virriol.

Anodynus

Anodynus de Venenis, De chalcantio & Alu- mine, lib. 2. cap. xiv.

*Natura cujuslibet speciei vitriol calida est
& sicca in tertio gradu, consequentia acci-
dentia assumptionem cujuslibet predicti. scili-
cet Vitrioli, sunt tussis sicca, & aliquando
Pthysis Vera.*

Jacobi Rohaulti Physica Par. iii. cap. 7.

De fossilibus xii. de silicis conformatione.

*Quæ arena grana remolliri queant, equi-
dem band satis intelligo: facile autem inter-
jecta aliqua materia terrestri, conglutinari &
cohærescere possunt: quod cum contingit, in
silicem coalescant.*

*XIII. Quod silicis partes quadam ad-
ventitia materia conglutinentur, jam qui-
dem dubium non est, quin terra in multis
regionibus materiam terrestrem una cum va-
poribus exhalet, multis enim in locis etiam
in aqua fontana quamvis admodum limpida,
inest*

inest materia terrestris, quæ assidue accessio-
nem sibi faciens sensu tandem percipitur.
Exempli gratia in aqua quæ ex fontibus Issi
Arcueil manat, tanta inest materiæ hujus vis,
ut concava tuborum, per quos fluunt illa,
superficie adhaerescens, in lapidem prædu-
rum & ponderosum coalescat.

Quandoque argillæ partes, materia in oc-
cultis ipsius meatibus, &c. Comprobat hoc
experientia; saxa enim è Lapidinis ali-
quando effosa sunt, ubi aliquot ante annis,
nihil nisi argilla, repertum fuit.

Anton. le Grand.

De Lapidum & Gemmarum productione,
II. Quantum ad Lapidum generatio-
nem, &c.

XIII. Calculus in corpore humano, ad mo-
dum cæterorum lapidum efformatur, arenarum
scilicet coherencia, quæ quadam uligine im-
plicantur in renibus vel in vesica.

Subruber ut plurimum est, & pro diversa
arenarum dispositione, fit asper aut levis, uti
videmus in saxis quæ, in diversis fluviorum
Alveis, aliqua polita sunt, alia multis asperi-
tatibus obteguntur.

Jacob

Jacob Rohault's Physica
Par. xiii. Cap. 10. De
fontibus.

*Quæ autem in certis fontibus inest, per-
multa corpora, ut lignum, ossa, & fungos,
in naturam lapideam convertendi vis, om-
nino tribuenda est illi materiæ terrestri, &c.*

The Reason why all do not void Gra-
vel that drink Mineral Water, is, (as was
said, of Steel) because these have stretch'd
their Vessels to a monstrous bigness, and
you cannot know it better than by such ;
and some are naturally much larger than
others.

*Philip Verheyen de viis Chyliferis, Cystern.
magn. ejus extensio varia est pro varia ani-
malium magnitudine ac voracitate.*

A Gentleman in Northampton, not long
since, taking the Waters, voided abun-
dance of Gravel ; I believe it was the Se-
diment of the Waters he drank ; not but
that he might have some before ; and
fat Persons Vessels do more easily expand
from an oleaginous moisture. I knew

a Physician that took the Waters with his Patients, till he fell of the Gravel or Stone, which I suppose hath given him caution how he takes them for the future.

The best way to prevent any ill consequence, is to let all Waters stand some time before you drink them ; or purge them from their terrestrial Substance, by Decoction and Fermentation in Malt Liquors.

Vide Waineright's *Mechanical Account of the Non-Naturals*, pag. 182.

Aqua nusquam sine terra.

I have known many hundreds take these Mineral Waters ; and if any Cures have been made thereby, attribute it more to the Exercise or Physick, and Chalybeat Medicines either taken in them, or at that time, than to any Vertue of their own.

I knew some Gentlemen that had given *Wellingborough* Waters an extraordinary Character ; but when I came to examine which way these Cures were made, I found they had drank Thirty Pounds in Wine at the same time.

Here

Here I would not be thought to condemn all Waters that are taken as Medicines; for Purging Waters, and the Bath, and Chalybeat Waters, where there are Mines of Iron drank clear, are of extraordinary use, and I have known great Cures wrought by them; and upon the good Opinion I entertain of 'em (especially the Bath) seldom fail'd of sending several Patients yearly to 'em.

If Gravel and Minute Particles, and the terrestrial Substance that is in Waters, be filter'd, (for if you filter any thing thro' Paper, which is the last degree after the liquor hath stood, especially any thing that is ponderous, there will be another Sediment fall after some Days) through the lacteal Glands, it is very probable some Reliques may adhere to the Kidneys, especially in those who want Exercise; which is the Reason why such Persons are most subject to the Stone: But if the Texture of the Fibres of a living Body were so close, or the Pores so crooked, as that of Paper, Liquids would not pass so freely thro' 'em, as they do when drinking.

It

It is very probable, that the Dust in Herbs, Course Sugars, Pouder of Mill-stones in Flower, Cockles, Sand from Plates, &c. do all contribute to make a Stone.

And though in Sheeps Kidneys, because their Vessels were small, it cannot be found by tasting; yet in Bullocks (who eat as the Sheep do) by chewing small, I have found Gravel many times; and many Persons have experienc'd the same. And this I mention'd to a skilful Anatomist, and ask'd him if he had at any time made that Trial; and his Answer was, That their Offices, (*viz.* secreting the Urine) turn'd his Appetite: So he is excusable not to give these Cautions.

**Salmon's Drug-Shop open'd,
Chap. xxvi. Pag. 686.**

After he hath mention'd the old Composition of a Stone, That they are bred of Saline and Tartarous Matter in the Juices, from the Nature and Quantity of Food receiv'd, and in the respective Parts, separated and coagulated into a Stone; and therefore they are generated from one, and the same Matter, both in Man and Beast;
and

and much after the same manner they also receive one, and the same Chymical Preparations.

From these Stones there is prepar'd, 1. a Pouder, 2. a Volatile Salt, &c. (if he had given the Pouder it's proper Name, it was Sand) it is made by beating in an Iron or Bell-metal Mortar, &c. it is a Wonder in Nature, that the very same thing, which causes such extremity of Pain and Torture, should become to the same Disease, so true and certain a Remedy, dissolving and expelling the Stone of the Reins and Bladder, without any other Preparation, than by reducing it into a Subtil Pouder by Levigation. This Pouder given ℥j. to 3j. in White Wine, or Decoction of Burdock-Roots, and Red Nettles, dissolves the Stone in the Bladder; and expels Gravel and Slime from it, and the Kidneys.

A Young Man had a violent Fever, that confin'd him many Weeks to his Bed, and towards the latter end, I gave him a Purge of *Elect. Lenit.* and *Crem. Tart.* the next Day he could make no Water, and his Bladder full, and in extream misery; I prob'd the Penis, and found a Stone lodg'd so fast, there was no moving it, and not one Drop of Urine could come:

I imagin'd it would kill him, so ventur'd with my Probe-Scissars, to slit the Penis more than an Inch, on one side the *Frenum*; there was a Flux of Blood so great, that I durst not take out the Stone, but lay'd on a Stiptick that Night; the next Morning took out the Stone, as large as a Bean; and he is now well, and as fit for Business as any Body.

Quomodo glans penis contracta aperiri possit. Vide Celsus, 531.

I have receiv'd several Accounts from Persons of credit, that some Children by eating Dirt, have been cut early for the Stone; and others by eating Chalk, had a concreted Substance in their Kidneys: And it is the Opinion of a good Physician in London, that the Testaceous Pouder may be carry'd to the Kidneys of some Persons; but if they be, they are not like Steel.

In Inflammations of the Kidneys, Gravel, or Stone, Sharpness of Urine, &c. Emulsions are generally approv'd of, Syr. Alb. in Vin. Alb. and Tippin's Water hath been commended, and must

D

be

be allow'd to give some ease; but he is oblig'd to Chalybeate Powder for one part of his Trade.

Probing the *Penis*, unless in extraordinary cases, hath been condemn'd; and if there is no Stone, is of ill Consequence.

Apo-

35
Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Lethargies, Coma, Paralyt. &c.

AS they have an Affinity to each other, and are generally cur'd the same way, may fairly be Treated of under the same Head of Discourse.

They are all dangerous; yet some have been cur'd.

Celsus resolutione nervorum quæ Apoplexia vel Παράλυσις dicitur. Vide Serenus Sammonicus Lethargæ expellendæ. Pag. 658.

*Diximus hanc sortem miseris mortalibus esse
Ut sint sæpe mala inter se contraria morbi,
Denique nonnunquam somno sic membra gravantur;
Ut jungatur letho, Sopor altus acerbo.*

In Apoplexies, Epilepsies, and all or any that proceed from fulness, Vomits, Purges, Bleeding, Cupping, Blistering, Glysters, and other Evacuations: But if from want of Spirits, which sometimes hap-

happens from excess of Study; want of Rest, Venereal Intemperance, &c. then omit some of the former, but Cupping or Blistering may be allowed, and a little Blood taken away, if the Patient does not revive by Cupping, &c. but the following Medicines may be used in both.

Sal Succini, Cran. Human. Gutta Goddard. Pulv. de Gutteta, Spir. Sal Armon. Saccinat, Tinct. vel Sal Chalyb. Castor, vis Querc. Rad. Cassum. &c. The Intent of them are to rarity, and assist the Spirits, penetrate any viscid Matter, that obstructs the Glands or Nerves.

Willis de Fermentatione, Pag. vi.

Videtur autem mihi, quod cerebrum cum calvaria superobducta, & nervis appensis, representet capitellum seu Alembicum vitreum, seu spongia imposita, quo pro spiritu vini rectificando uti soleamus. Non absterili modo, Sanguine in caput dilato, Spirituosæ, Volatiles, & subtiles ejus particule à calvaria ejusque meningibus, velut ab Alembico intus coercitæ, à Spongiosa cerebri substantia imbibuntur, ibidemque in majorem nobilitatem

bilis evecitæ, in nervos velut totidem
 rostra huic appensa derivantur. Pag. 20. Ete-
 nim pro tuenda, aut recuperanda hominis
 sanitate, medici fere idem est ac Oenopolæ
 officium; sanguis, & humores, æque ac vi-
 va, inæquabilis temperiæ, & fermentationis
 motu conservari, &c. And I am of opinion,
 that (except in Hecticks, and a few other
 Cases) after Evacuation, a good Cellar
 of wholesome Wines, rightly administer'd,
 would assist Nature against most Diseases.
 But they that have made Wines their
 constant and daily Drink, are not to ex-
 pect such benefit from them, as others
 more temperate.

A Palsie, that contracts the Parts, or
 alters the Speech of a Person past fifty
 Years of age, is seldom cur'd by the Bath,
 or any other way: And I have known
 many continue longer with Wine, and
 Ale, and good Diet, than those that have
 been regular in a Course of Physick. It
 hath been observ'd, that there falls more
 of this Distemper in Northampton-shire, than
 any County in England, from the Sharp-
 ness of the Air. I have known almost
 twenty die of Palsies, and but one ex-
 ceed seven Years; and when he fell first,
 I press'd all his Friends to administer no
 Medicine, but to drink such spirituous

Liquors, as best agreed; and he is now living.

Apoplexies, &c. are often Hereditary; I knew a Family, where four Brothers had Apoplectick Fits; one of 'em dy'd, and three fell into Palsies; two were my Patients; one fell upon the same Day of the Month, that the other was taken some Years before: Three are dead; one of them I sent to the Bath, but found no benefit. One of the Sons of the same Family, near twenty Years of Age, had a violent Fit, and was my Patient; and being young, seems to have escap'd the worst. But I believe this Distemper will remain in the Family to the next Generation.

That there are Anniversary and Periodical Returns of Nervous and Brain sick Distempers, is certain, and may be observ'd frequently by some new Causes added to paternal Infection, and from Lunar Influences. *Legi in tabulis cæli, quæcunque contingant vobis & filiis Vestris, Origen.*

I had a Gentlewoman of near eighty Years of Age (with an ulcerated Cancer on her Breast) on a sudden fell down dead in her Chamber; and after she came a little to her self, violent Convulsions

suc-
cumb.

succeeded (and notwithstanding her Age) being of a strong Habit, and of a sanguin Complexion, I made Evacuations by Vomiting, Bleeding, Glysters, Blysters, and Purging Physick; then gave Cordials, Volatile Salts, and Spirits, &c. and she recover'd, and had no Palsie. This, I suppos'd, proceeded from the cancerous Humour, which some way was check'd, and had disturb'd the Brain, and afterwards return'd to the Part affected. She never lay'd any thing upon the ulcerated Cancer, but clean Rags, a little oyl'd, to come off easie; and sometimes a Plaister of her own to cover it in the nature of *de minio*; and she liv'd many Years.

I have known several Persons, that had Rheums and Inflammations in the Eyes; but repell'd by some Accident, on a sudden, fell on the Brain, and made them appear as if some new Distemper had seiz'd them; as, Madness, Phrensies, Convulsions, &c. (Some Particulars of which, you shall have in their proper places). As soon as you have cur'd or abated any of these, the Cause returns again to the Eyes.

Pigeon Diet, to continue near Liquors in a Ferment, Charcoal-fire, Water or Wind-Mills, or any thing in a rotatory

Motion, are very prejudicial to Persons inclining to Apoplectick Fits; and from these Causes I had many Patients.

A Gentleman was seiz'd with Epileptick Fits to that violence, that he was in some of them insensible half an Hour; they return'd many times: The following Course cur'd him, and seems to be an extraordinary well-compos'd Prescription in Apoplexies, Palsies, &c.

R. Rad. Hypococ. ʒss. f. Pulv. emet.

R. Pil. Coch. Fetid. ʒj. Sal Succini gr. iij. ol. Rorismar. gut. iij. M. f. Pil. Purg.

R. Rad. Cassiam ʒiij. pulv. de Gutta 2 ens Veneris ʒj. Sal succini Castor ʒʒss. extr. Ruta. ʒ. S. ex sing. Drach. in xij. quarum Cap. 6. bis in die.

R. Sterc. Pavon lbs. Calam. Aromat. Rad. Angell. ʒiv. Rad. Pæon. lbs. Sem. Ruta. ʒiij. M. f. Ingr. pro sacculo in pot. ordina.

R. Gut. Goddard. Finç. Mart. ʒ ʒij. Sal. succini ʒss. M. Sumat. gut. 20. vel 30. in hant cerevisia antiepilept. prædict. post pill.

R.

Of Apoplexies.

41

R. Aq. fl. Tiliae Ceras nigr. Ruta $\overline{7}$ $\overline{3v}$.
Antiepilept. Peon Comp. $\overline{7}$ $\overline{3ij}$. Tinct. Castor.
 $\overline{3ij}$. Syr. Peon. Comp. $\overline{3ij}$. M. Cap. coch. $\overline{3}$
vel 4. de re nata.

R. Empl. de Baccis Lauri Stom. Magis
Gu. Tacamach. $\overline{7}$ $\overline{3ss}$. ol. Succini gut. 20.
Nuc. Mos gut. it. M. f. Empl. rotund. Breg-
mati ad movendum.

R. Rad. Cassum. $\overline{3ij}$. Castor. $\overline{3j}$. Sal Cha-
lyb. $\overline{3ss}$. extr. Gentian. $\overline{2}$. S. f. Pil. ex sing.
Drach. N^o. \overline{xij} . Sumat. \overline{iiij} . bis in die Su-
perbibend haust. infusion. Sequent.

R. Rad. Calam. Arom. $\overline{3ij}$. Cassum. $\overline{3j}$.
Sum Absinth. Centaur. $\overline{7}$ Mfs. Rad. Gentian.
 $\overline{3j}$. infunde Aq. Lactis fl. Sambuc. $\overline{7}$ $\overline{3iv}$.
Aq. Bryon. Comp. $\overline{3vi}$. Colat. Cap. coch. 5.
hor. Praescript.

R. Spr. Lavend. Gut. Goddard. $\overline{7}$ $\overline{3ij}$.
Sal succini $\overline{3ss}$. M.

Rad. Cassum. is extraordinary in this case,
and not to be omitted.

The Vomits and Purges were repeated
often, and the rest all Apothecaries or
Pra-

Practitioners in Physick will know how to administer without giving more Particulars.

I made two large Issues on his Shoulders, that held a Dozen Pease each; but by degrees dry'd them both up, and made one in his Arm. They that would have a Cure made, must be regular, and continue the Medicines they receive benefit by, as this Patient did. I bought Chymical Medicines of Mr. Francis Mount, at Glaubers-Head in Watling-Street, and I have reason to believe they are good.

The

The Small-Pox and Measles.

THE distinct Pox and Measles, are chiefly Nurses care; and though many have dy'd in the last Year of the latter, yet I believe most of them for want of seasonable and proper purging Physick, or a Cough too long neglected, which brings Hecticks, and other Distempers: However, some of the same Medicines us'd in the Flux Pox, if they require any, may be us'd for all.

The Flux Pox most commonly comes by Infection, though Constitutions are not always prepar'd to receive it.

The Method Dr. Sydenham, and other Modern Physicians made use of (which has prov'd more successful than the former) was Bleeding, Blisters, Vomiting, composing Draughts, Glysters, and large Quantities of Small Beer, all which I have seen given with good success: But the Misfortune seems to be, that we are too secure in directing the one, and too hasty in rejecting the other.

The

The former Method was *Gascon's* Pou-
 det, and Treacle-Water, at the first Erup-
 tion; and if it be not the most fashiona-
 ble, I am sure it is the most successful
 way, and a breathing Sweat is requir'd:
 (I would not sweat them violently, no
 more than I would keep them too hot
 with a Fire in their Chambers, &c.) and
 by it the malignant ill scented Effluvia's
 are expell'd, and the Parts corroborated;
 and in all Eruptions of Pustles, either
 with, or without a Fever, I have found a
 breathing Temper most successful.

Glysters and Blisters, and all Evacuati-
 ons, (unless in extraordinary cases) re-
 tract the Pustles, and hinder their com-
 ing to Suppuration; and a Vomit in a
 hot Constitution, especially if you have
 neglected it, till the Eruption may be as
 instrumental to fill the Body with Pustles,
 as a hot Regimen; and the Operation so
 weaken and dispirit the Patient, that he
 cannot endure the Fatigue of many Days;
 Besides, the Stomach when inflam'd,
 may want Mucus to defend it from the
 Acrimony of Pungent Medicines, especi-
 ally Acids.

The best Vomit in this, and most other
 Cases where a Fever is present, is *Oximet.*
Scillit. & Card. Tea. Sal. Vit. I have
 found

found *Hypoc.* not so good : Bleeding is absolutely necessary for some ; but this and Blisters I us'd but seldom, for the aforesaid reason.

And Experience hath oblig'd me to observe the following Rules.

After the Eruption, Sack-Whey made with Milk, ℥j. Sack and Water, of each ℥ss (which Deput. *Langham*, Apothecary, first recommended to me) Gruell, Small-bear, with a little Sack, with or without a Toast, and Posset-drink : These given alternately, promote Sallivation. A composing Draught may be given sometimes, but not two or three in a Day, nor every Night, at their first Eruption. Dr. *Sloane* says, *Diacodium* is better than *Laudanum* ; and I have observ'd from Opiates, that if they do not compose, they extreamly disturb the Head ; and whatever may be said in their Defence, I am confident, that in many cases they destroy the Patient by their narcotick quality : And Mr. *Jones*, in his ingenious Treatise of Opium (if the Preparation or *Menstruum* be as he directs) shall never perswade me to the contrary, when I see it fatal.

Sal Viperar, *Cineres Bufonum*, and the King's Drops we fly to at the last ;
the

two former I have known successful, but not the latter.

The Pox will flux and spot upon some, keep them under never so weak and cold a Regimen, (if they be malignant, and a hot Constitution ;) and some will not be full if you heat the Chamber, Bed, and Body, and sweat them never so violently for several Days, as some unskilful Persons have done ; therefore when it happens thus, the Fault ought not always to be laid on the Method, but Cause.

And why some temperate Persons must drink Gallons of Small-Beer, that us'd to drink but a Quart in a Day, I see no reason ; and because Dr. Ratclif once directed a Patient, in this case, to drink for his Life, I have had Patients repeat his Words, and call for drink at their dying Hour ; when by the way it ought to be tasted, to know whether it be new or stale, &c. before it be given. Small-Beer, of three Bushels to the Hoghead, is what I commonly directed.

A strong Labourer was recover'd of the Small-Pox, and desir'd some of his Landlord's Small-Beer ; with which having fill'd his Belly, in three Hours fell into a Looseness, and in two more died. I saw him too late.

A Gentlewoman in Northampton (Dr. Danvis's Patient) drinking a Draught of cold Small-Beer in the Small-Pox, immediately was fainting and dying; but with the use of Cordials recover'd.

A Fisherman and his Family had the Small Pox; the Man was of a strong Body, and for fear his Family should want Bread, stood several Days with the Small-Pox upon him, in scouring a Brook, and did well: His Family lay several Days very full, with the Doors open Night and Day, (because the Chimney smoak'd the House, and they had no Chamber, or any other Room,) and all recover'd, though it was a cold Season. I did not forbid it, because they us'd to lye so at another time.

If I could have recover'd twenty-nine out of every thirty, I thought it not bad success, whatever Boasts some have made, of loosing none in five-hundred; I believe they had not the Flux Pox.

I have had some Patients, who from using coarse Linen, and hard Beds (which is too often the Fate of poor People) when extreamly flux'd, have had their Skin come off from Head to Foot backward, and dress'd with *Liniment. Arcaei Basilic.* &c. as in Ulcers; some have recover'd,

cover'd, but more dy'd : You may smell a Patient in this condition a long way.

In a hot Summer, three Persons in one Year had a new Eruption of Pustles, after the Small-Pox had appear'd fifteen or sixteen Days ; and besides these, I never observ'd the like amongst at least a thousand Patients.

One was a Lace-Buyer, and having but a few Pustles, thought, after so many Days, he might go about his Business ; and accordingly went a *London* Journey, which was fifty Miles. The other two were Servants, and their Masters put them upon violent exercise : To one of them I had given Purging Physick, and in the Operation was this second Eruption. They were all very full, and lay as many Days, as if there had been no former Eruption, and recover'd.

A handsome young Woman falling of the Small-Pox, when I did not suspect them, there was no appearance, only the Throat swell'd, and nobody near to give Infection : I bled her under the Tongue, and then in the Arm, and lay'd on a Blister-Plaster in the Neck, supposing it had been a Quinzie. It had this good effect, That it sav'd her Face, and her Body was but moderately full. This shews,
how

how coming near a part affected (notwithstanding the circulation of the Blood) gives the quickest Relief, and serves also as a Caution not to make large Evacuations, or do any thing rashly till the Distemper appears plain.

Women going their full time with Child, and to be delivered Thirteen or Fourteen Days after the eruption of the Flux Pox, most commonly either one or both die; to which tragical Sight I have been a Spectator.

I have had many Patients, that by roasted Apples, stew'd Prunes, &c. unseasonably given by unskilful Persons, have miscarried, and some recovered; the Particulars to relate would be too tedious.

The best rule to give a Judgment by, from their first Eruption, when the Patient is out of Danger, is according to Sydenham; but it is common for skilful Men to be mistaken in their Days, and many have died surprisngly.

I have bled often in the beginning, and seldom afterwards; but had better Success without it.

A Person subject to a convulsive Cough, or a Woman subject to Fainting, &c. if these happen at the turn may prove fatal.

E

Fluxus

Flaxus Mensum at the beginning, or if moderate at any time in the increase, is not dangerous, but many times gives Relief: which perhaps may be an Argument to some their Bleeding is proper, but there is a great difference between Excrementitious, and Nutritious Blood.

If when you expect an Eruption of Pustles, the Skin turns black with some Spots, and they spit Blood, *Mors in propinquo est.*

Hard Drinking, Violent Exercise in a Hot Season, after infection receiv'd, is very often the Cause of these Mortal Symptoms.

Of

Of the Scurvy.

IT proceeds very often from the crude Juices of unwholesome Diet, or the keeping too constant to one, as Hogs-flesh unsalted, or want of Linen, or good Air, or Water, or by Infection, &c. the Cause is obstruction of the Glands, whereby the serous part of the Chyle is filter'd. *Vid. Praxis Barbet. de scorbuto, pag. 141. Scorbatici quidem ab auctoribus varia dantur differentiae, quarum praecipuae, quod hunc calidum, illum frigidum vocent: sed revera omnis provenit ab unica causa, Lympha vel pituita nempe crassa; propter quam chylus Glandulas lacteas non nisi serosiore sua parte potest transire, &c.*

Livid and Black Spots, Excrescence of Gums, wandring Pains, &c. are the Symptoms, when the Distemper is recent. Lenitive Physick and Acids are most proper: the common Antiscorbuticks not purging, are Brook-lime, Watercresses, Scurvy-grass, Oranges, Horse-radish, &c. The Purging are, *Elect. Lenet. Creim.*

Tart. Vitr. Sal. Mirab. Glauber ; the first are Diuretick, and promote Glandular Secretion : and the latter cool the Blood, and evacuate a Morbifick Humour.

Spir. Vitr. to be drank daily in Small-bear, is what I gave often to Poor People with Success.

When this Distemper grows stubborn, and the former Medicines unsuccessful ; the common Method of Practice is to give *Æthiops. Mineral.* mixed with Antiscorbuticks, to continue the Quantity of a Nutmeg, in an *Elect.* once or twice a Day for some Weeks.

The Itch.

THE Empirick way of curing is by Mercury; and though it seems to be an easie and quick Method, yet the Poyson remains, and is the cause of violent Pains, which are commonly called by some other name, as Rheumatism, Gout, Scurvy, &c. the common way of curing is by *Sulph. Vivu. fl. Sulph. mix,* with *Pomat. Ung. Laurinu. Enulat. sine Mercur. Oxylapath Nicotian. &c.* perfum'd with *Ol. Rhod. Jasmin.* these ill scented Unguents please but few, though they have no ill Consequence.

A Servant had let himself to a new Master, and willing to be cured quickly of the Itch wash'd with Mercury Water: In a few days the use of his Limbs was taken away, and he brought to his Inn in a Cart: After some days his Legs and Thighs became Fistulous, there were discharg'd Quarts of Matter. I dress'd his Leggs and all his Ulcers with *Liniment. Arca, Basilicon, Ung. Tutia. Diapomphol.*

and wash'd with *Tinct. Myrrh Mel. Rosar. Spir. Vini.* and *Aq. Calcis*, and injected the same ; and with Emollient Fomentations embrocated the Parts, gave lenitive Purges and Lime Drinks, with Traumatick Herbs ; and he is now a sound Man. I believe Salivation would have cur'd him sooner, but there was no conveniency of performing it. I could instance many more of this nature, who neglecting themselves, the Mercury hath been so fixed, that I could not cure 'em, nor others after me. The Bath Waters must be very advantageous to such Patients. All Unguents, and Plaisters, or Girdles with Mercury are dangerous, but *Aq. Mercur.* is worst.

A Boy of a strong habit at five years of Age had the Itch ; I prepar'd him an infusion of *Sena. Rheub.* and added *Manna*, &c. for four mornings ; but by mistake they gave it all together : It purg'd him forty times, cur'd his Itch without any ill consequence. If this had been compos'd of ruggid Physick, it might have been otherwise.

I knew an extraordinary cure made on a freckled Face with *Aq. Merc.* in *Pharmac. Batean.* It was a Doctor's Bill, and I made it ; and there was no ill consequence. If it be us'd, they run the hazard
of

A Leprosie.

55

of their lives for a good Face, which I do not advise.

A Leprosie.

ΛΕΠΡΑ ; a Leprosie is a scaly Scurf, and dry white Scabs, which most commonly happens near the Elbow, and spreads down the backside of the Arm : It is seldom cur'd by Bathing, Salivating, Bleeding, Purging, Issues, Unguents, Fomentations, or any other way : Or if it be, often falls upon some other more noble Part, and proves fatal.

Bodinus de magorum dæmonum.

Lib. 3. cap. 5.

*Naamanem quidem Syrum Eliseus curans
Septies iussit in Jordane profluente lavari ;
at eum non Aqua purgavit, sed dei gratia.*

An Inflammation happen'd to fall upon a Gentleman, and at the first consult-
ed several eminent Physicians in London

E 4

to

to no purpose. It would appear over most part of the Umbilical Region, and on both Hips; and after some years most part of his Body was affected, and would take out great quantities of white Scurf, as thin as Wafers, out of his Breeches, and without Scabs or Pain, or Sickness: Only a little indispos'd at the first coming out of the Inflammation. I consulted Dr. Wright, then at Oundle, who directed him *Æthiops Miner.* (*sine igne*pp.) in Antiscorbuticks, and he continued it many Months with no success. I advis'd him to the Bath; he stay'd a Month and came back no better, but once in two or three Months it would return. At last either the *Elixir Salutis*, or time carry'd it off, and he is now well.

Of a Bleach.

BLeach and Scabs in the Face of Children, and sometimes spreading over a part of the Head, are not cur'd safely by Purging, Bleeding, or Blisters: For it retracts the Humour, and mixes it with the Blood

Blood : Occasions Fevers, Coughs, Convulsions, and Death, which I have often known.

An Issue is the best remedy, which gradually carries off some of the humour ; and very probably natural Evacuations may discharge the rest, since it was so strong as to expel it at the first to the *Cuticula*.

Of

Of a Pleurisie.

Hippocr. *Pleuritica & Peripneumonica mala ita observanda, si febris acuta adfuerit, & si dolores lateris alterius & utriusque adfuerint, sique æger in qua sursum sit animæ elatione affligatur, & tussis adsit, & expectorata procedant ruffa aut livida, vel tenuia, & spumosa, & florida.*

Celsus in pleuritide. Huic dolori lateris febris tussis accedit, & per hanc excreatur, si tolerabilis morbus est pituita, si gravis sanguis. There is seldom any danger of Pleuritick pains without a Cough. 'Twas the way formerly to aply Unguents and Liniments, a hot bag of Sand, &c. to the Part: The first hinders Perspiration, and the last adds heat to an Inflammation, which I experienced on my own Body.

Multæ Leges habent instar Pharmacorum; ea vero mutantur & cedunt pro re nata, ipsæ etiam Medicis approbantibus; qui si semper iisdem uterentur remediis à veteribus proditis, plures occiderent quam sanarent.

Vide

Vide Sanctorium Pag. 63.

Post Balneum, oleo meatus cutis condensantur, hoc fine, ne humiditas alimentalis attracta resolvatur; ergo oleum claudet in periculis, & non aperit poros.

For seven years together I had not one dy'd of a Pleurisie; I did not apply any thing outwardly, nor gave Laudanum, or Clysters, but endeavour'd to promote expectoration, and repeated Bleeding. This *Pector. Decoct.* I commonly prescrib'd.

Rx. Hord. Gal. Glycer. passul. Maj. ficum ᾱ ʒ. scabios Cap. ven Tussilag ᾱ Mj. coq. in Aq. font t̄bv. ad tertiæ partis consumptionem, colat. clar. sumat haust. bis & ter in die.

Hauſt. Hypnot.

Rx. Aq. Ceras. N. ʒiſs. Syr. pap. R. (Dupl. Infus.) ʒvi. Aq. Ther. ʒiſs. Spir. Vitr. Gut. v. M. Sometimes I gave it without Aq. Ther. and increased or abated the Syr. according to the strength of the Patient; but

but never exceeded 3x. for a Portion.

And oblig'd them to take of the following *Syr.* which I call'd *Syr. Alth.* and us'd no other: And whenever I directed *Syr. Alth.* it was compos'd as follows, and found it much more successful, than the *Rx.* in the Dispensitory.

Rx. Rad. Alth. Hord. Glycer. 3j. Cap. ven. mii flor. violar. siccāt 3vi. Sem. Pap. Alb. Cont. 3viii. 4. fr. Major. 3ij. M. fl. Ingr. Coq. in Aq. font. ℥vi. ad ℥iv. Colat. add. sacc. Alb. Lisbon. ℥iiij. Coq. ad Med. consist.
And here I justify the Alteration, and am sure that some of the *Ingr.* spoils the Medicine; and there are but few Apothecaries, but find the same necessity of altering many ill composed *Rx.* in the Dispensitory. I took from a strong Man ten years since 3cxx of Blood in five days; then a Looseness came violently twelve or fourteen times a day, which I thought might have carried off the Distemper: But when after five days I offer'd to put a check to his Flux, the Distemper return'd. Then I took away 3xl. more of Blood at three times, and he is now a healthy Person. The occasion of the Pleurisie was drinking Small-bear, when hot.

Purging

Purging and Clysters hinder Expectoration, and Laudanum gives ease by stupefying, but fixes the Distemper; if it be mix'd with *Sp. Sal. Armon.* or Diaphoreticks, there is less danger: But I have known it kill many Patients.

Ol. Amigd. D. and *Syr. Violar.* was much in use, and now *Ol. Lini. per Expressionem*: But I found *Syr. Alth.* answer them all.

In the year 1704. in the Winter, the hot Weather being succeeded by a sudden frost, a great many fell into Pleurifies, as I imagin'd them to be; I began with Bleeding, and the Blood corrupted, which convinced me of the necessity of repeating it. I repeated it a second, and sometimes a third time, with ill success. I was mightily concerned to find my old method fail me. I try'd if once bleeding would do, but

Hipp. In singulis anni partibus, cum eodem die, modo caloris, modo frigoris dominatu, Cælum tenetur, autumnales morbos expectare oportet.

Carol. Leigh De Symptom. Serie in statu incipient, Pag. 13.

Quandoque calore & frigore alternatim succedentibus cruciatur æger, propter chyli acescentis fermentationem, & inæqualem cum sanguine misturam.

remain'd

remain'd still unsuccessful. The Spirits of my Patients were carry'd off immediately, and in three or four days were almost gone past recovery. Men, Women, and Children, dy'd of this Distemper in many Places of the Neighbouring Country: and both Doctors and Apothecaries confess'd they were at a stand what course to take. At last considering the illness; the ill success I had met with, and apprehending something of malignity, which being exhal'd in a warm day in Winter, a sudden frost succeeding had shut the Pores, and lock'd in the Enemy; or from the Blood being stagnated in the Fibres by so sudden a change.

Cum modo frigoribus premimur, modo solvimur æstu tempore non certo, corpora languor habet.

I gave the following Diaphoretick Medicines, which prov'd successful, and very few miscarry'd in it; R. p. Gascon ℥i. Serp. virg. ℥ss. Ther. Androm. ʒss. Syr. Alth. ʒ. S. f. Bolus R. Aq. Ceras, N. ʒj. Ther. ʒiss. Syr. Mecon ʒss. M. half the Quantity I gave to Children. I am not in the least reserv'd in publishing the success I met with in this new Distemper. Fatal and malignant seasons will sometimes happen, and carry off a number of Patients (whose

new

new humours are dispos'd at that time to receive it) before the Physicians (how careful or assiduous soer) can be successfully acquainted with the Distemper they occasion.

Hippoc. in Pleuritid. after fourteen days say they fall into an Empyema. *Quicumque pleuriticis expectorabilem materiem non excludunt intra dies 14, iis in Empyema degenerat.* But the time is not certain, but very often it ends so when the Distemper is stubborn. I had three Patients, that after a Pleurisie and an Empyema had Fistula's upon their Breasts, and cur'd them with the following method (one was seven years, and the other two ten years ago) R^x. Aq. Plantag. ℥iv. Mel. Rosar. ℥ij. ol. Vitr. ℥i. M. f. *injection*, and increas'd ol. Vitr. to ℥ij. or more I syring'd with this Injection twice a day. Every time it was injected, the Lungs and Diaphragma, and Muscles, that assist in respiration, would eject the Liquor a good distance from them. The Surgeons condemn this way, but I have known them not so successful without it. They question'd what became of the Liquor; in one of them there remain'd a pint in the cavity of the Breast, before it was discharg'd, and turning on that side it ran into the Bed, but the rest did not so. These were all I met with, and they are

are now healthful young Men. I gave them Lime drinks with wound Herbs and the Woods: these were the Traumaticks, I us'd in all cases, and I think the best. *Agrimon. Sanicul. Hyper. Scabios. A part. equal.*

The Gout.

IF you consider the Persons subject to the Gout, the cause, the Parts griev'd, there will be found no need of a Medicinal Course, or an External Application. Children and poor People are seldom troubled with this Distemper.

A Spirituous Nutriment from eating and drinking, and sometimes want of Exercise, or too violently heating the Body by any thing extraordinary, that dries the Mucilage, and disturbs the Tendons, is the cause of this pain.

The Nutritious Particles Secreted by their proper Glands (from a hot Constitution) do press and heat the termination of the Vessels; and so dries the mucilage, that covers the Parts of most exquisite

quisite Sense that thereby they become useless, and almost intolerable, a slender Diet that produces Nutriment less spirituous, and more mucilaginous Tempers the Heat, and brings it to its Natural slippery State.

Joannes Riolanus Cap. 5. de Articulationibus Ossium.

In ipsis vero cavitatibus pituitosus humor viscidus, crassus, & oleaginosus continetur, ad faciliorem & expeditiorem ossium motionem; sic curru. & plaustrorum axes succo pingui, & viscido inungimus, quo facilius sit, ac celerior rotarum circumactio. Defectu istius humoris in tabidis & resiccatissimis corporibus, ossa, dum corpus incedit, & artus moventur, invicem collisa resonare obaudiuntur: ut memorabilis historia ex Symphoriano; &c.

The Reason why the extream Parts are most subject to it is, that it is natural for the nutritious Particles to be press'd thither in a Youthful and growing Person; and when the Parts cannot be enlarged by this preternatural Force, the Glands
F cannot

cannot immediately resorbe them, so they remain till the Vessels are more evacuated by abstinence.

And if an Excrementitious Serum be mixed with it, it is because it was hurried thither, which otherwise would have been secreted by its proper Glands.

And the Tophy or Nodose Gout, is Chyle and Mucilage concreted, and lodged in a place difficult and dangerous to be removed. I know some Persons, that after the skin hath been stretched to its utmost Extent, have broke and run this out like Matter, which if confin'd would have been as concreted as the rest.

Hip. Juvenes arthritici in senio liberantur, quia pituitescit acrior tunc succus.

The Gout in the Stomach is a Weakness of the Nervous Parts from preparing too often, or in too great Quantities this Spirituous and nutritious Mixture; or by weakening its Tone by falling from one Extreme to another: or from long tormenting Pains communicated from the Nerves. In this Case, Wine is a Cordial.

I have given gentle purging Physick, and let Blood, and blistered near the part: which Evacuations have done no Hurt, and sometimes Good.

A Person of Quality had been long afflicted with the Gout: his Pains abating, Sickneſs at Stomach and loſs of Appetite was the Conſequence: he was more than Sixty Years of Age. Yet what I gave reſtored his loſt Appetite, and in Three Weeks time recovered. The Medicines I gave were firſt a gentle Purge of Tamarind. *Rhab. Senæ Infund, & coq. in Aq. font. ad ʒiij. Col. diſſol. Mann. & clarif. S. A. f. potio hora ſomni ſumat. hauſt. R. Aq. Meliſs. ʒſs. Ther. Mirab. ʒ ʒiſs. Syr. e. cort. Aurant. paraliſ ʒ ʒij.*

R. Conf. & flav. Cort. Aurant. Civil. ʒiſs. Cochlear. Horten. ʒj. Ther. Androm. ʒſs. p. Arj. Compos. ʒj. Syr. Cort. Aurant. ʒ. S. f. Elect.

R. Decoct. ex lignis ʒij. ſumat, Q. N. M. bis in die hor. Medicinal. Superbib. hauſt. Decoct. (Niſi purg. dieb.)

Hyeronymi Capiuacii 807.

Generatio hujus Mali inſinuat a Galeno Communi Aphoriſmate 49. Sect. 6. Materia enim fluens ad articulos, neceſſe eſt, ut ligamenta repleat; non enim fit dolor articularis, ſi ſola Articulorum cavitas repleatur: dum comprimunt tendines & reliquas nervoſas partes vicinas ſolvunt continuum, comprimendo unde dolor oritur.

Joann. Schenchii 653. Nova de Arthritide causa.

Hoc sane argumento quod tophaceve podagra, atque chiragra humor jam concretus, aperta, ruptave cute plerumque eruitur & digitorum articulis, vinculo integro, ac ileso.

Gruel and a low Diet is necessary in Young Men; but to one in Years a more spirituous Diet.

Rheumatism.

THE way that Physicians formerly made use of to cure this Distemper, and which is still practised by several of the Profession, is *Cons. Cynorbat. p. Testac.* Bleeding often, Anodynes, Blisters, Milk and Water, &c. This course I practised seven Years with good Success, but it was tedious, tho' in some Cases (but very rarely) I am forced to make use of it still.

A Rheumatism is a Preternatural Ferment in the Interstices of the Joynts, from the Pungent or Acrimonious Particles of Crude Juices, and for want of an oleaginous Mucilage that should lubricate the Joynts, and become too dry, which obstructs the Glands, and corrupts the whole Mass of Blood. How far the *cutis Glandulae* are capable of expanding, or the Gravity of the Air by Compression, or the natural Inclination of the Pores to receive the nitrous Particles of the Air, and so to mix with the Blood as to occasion this new Distemper, I shall not determine: but this I have observed, that the *F* is commonly after they have filled their Vessels with good Nutriment, from a plentiful Eating and Drinking (especially Crude Liquors in a Ferment) and then a little Morbifick Humour throws the Blood and Serum into a Disorder. For a more exact Account of the Causes of a Rheumatism, *Vid. Clopt. Havers Osteologia Nova*, Pag. 223.

Bleeding is generally approved of in this Case, and practised with success, and repeated often; though I have found repeating once in two Days, better than doing it twice in one. But in the beginning of the Illness it may be done e-

very Day, or every other day without Danger. Blisters upon or near the Parts affected, as Arms, Wrists, Thighs, Legs, Neck, &c. are very serviceable: but the Milk Course I wholly neglected, supposing it a Glandular Distemper, and the extraordinary success I met with in this Case from a R^x of Dr. Colebatch's, induces me to perswade all to make use of it. R^x Tart. Vitr. ʒij. Sal Prunell. ʒj. ol. Caryoph. gut. 6. M. divid. in 6. chart. equal. R^x Ol. Vitr. D. ʒij. R^x Syr. Rub. Ideæ ʒiij. R^x Aq. font. Vin. Alb. ʒiij. M. f. Julap. Sumat. Chart. 1. pulv. salin. in cochlear. 9. Julap. ʒ cochlear. 1. Syr. ʒ ol. Vitr. D 20. gut. bis in die. In want of rest, and in extremity, I used the following draught, which I had often experienced, and is commended in Rheumatism by former Physicians, R^x Aq. Pap. R. ʒiij. Syr. ejusdem ʒvj. vel ʒj. Spir. Vitr. ʒ. S. f. haust. hora somni sumend.

I allowed White Lisbon Wine, and Water instead of Bear.

I let a Woman Blood Eight times, before she had been brought to Bed a Month, with good Success, in a Rheumatism.

A Man accustomed to hard Drinking, of a lean Body, fell into a Rheumatism; the use of his Limbs was all taken away
im-

immediately. I let him Blood ℥xij . and gave him the aforeſaid Medicines : the next Morning it ſwelled the Glands of his Throat like a Quinzy : he lived near me, ſo the Relations came running in, and hurried me away, telling me his Speech was gone, and he was dying; I let him Blood again, a larger Quantity, and then it went into his Limbs : thus it returned for Four Mornings, and I uſ'd the ſame Means. I was afraid his Body would not bear Bleeding ſo often; then I lay'd on Five bliſtering Plaſters, One in the Neck, Two on each Arm, and Two on the Thighs : as ſoon as the Bliſters were well, he went abroad. I have often cured with this Method in Four or Five Days, whereas with the Teſtaceous Pouders and Milk Diet, it required ſo many Months ; though the Blood and Humours of ſome that have lived too faſt, muſt be plentifully exhausted, before a Cure can be made which requires the more time.

A Water-gruel Diet, with a little White Wine and Oat-meal Caudle at the beginning, and afterwards Chicken Broths may be allowed.

The Salts penetrated the Glands, opened Obſtructions, evacuated and dulled

the Acrimonious Serum: the Wine strengthened the Parts, and is Diuretick, the Draught for Night eased the Pain. All which seem to be a probable Way of Cure.

I never had a Patient died of a Rheumatism.

If it affect the Head and occasion a Delirium, to give Laudanum is dangerous, if not Death.

Deafness.

Old taken in Winter occasions Deafness, which Warm Weather many times will cure without any other Means: if it proceeds from want of Spirits as in Old Age, it is incurable; if from Wax, Syringing will Cure, and may be done safely. I cured some of Sixty and Seventy Years of Age, with the following Injection, and was successful upon most, and seldom us'd any thing besides. R *Aq font. Vini Hispan. ʒij. Aq. Hung. ʒij. 30. M. f. Injec.* a few Drops of *Amigd.* a Night or Two before makes the Wax

Diseases of the Eyes. 173

Wax move more easily. Imposthumes with Deafness many times are made worse by Syringing.

Diseases of the Eyes.

INflamations, Suffusions, Cataracts, Contusions, Rheums, &c. very often happen to the Eyes, and sometimes a Fever. An Inflammation with violent Pain swelled the Eye and Eye-lid like an Erysipelous, it caused a Fever, and though Pains in any Part of the Body may occasion a Fever, yet by its Increase and Crisps I believe the Cause there. There was no Contusion, or Rheum to occasion it. I applied after some days, Cataplasms of White Bread and Milk, with a little Saffron and Red Rose Leaves, which gave some Ease; Bleeding, Blistering, Cupping, and gentle Physick were used, but nothing cured till near Thirty Days: then the Eye was in a few Days as well as the other.

In Inflamations, Rheums, &c. *Troch. de Alb. Rhassif.* (which Dr. Ratclif directs)
Bot.

*Bol. Ver. Sacc. Saturni Lap. Calam. Tutiae
Campb. Aq. Rosar. R. Sperm. Ranar. Plan-
tag. fenic. Euphrasie Opthal. Saph. &c.*
Bleeding, Scarifying, Blisters, Sanguifu-
gas, &c.

Fistula Lachrymalis is incurable. For
other Diseases of the Eyes, and their best
of Method of Cure, I refer you to Sir
William Read, and more especially for
Couching a Cataract, which I saw him do
so dexterously Twenty Years ago at *Kim-
bolton*, with success.

In Wounds of the Eyes by a sharp
pointed Instrument, or otherwise Honey
of Roses, is the best remedy I know.

All unguents, Liniments, or any thing
Oily, are offensive to the Eyes.

Small Excrecences of Flesh within ei-
ther Eye-lid are very troublesome to the
Eyes, but may be taken off without Dan-
ger by Incision with a Steady hand, which
I have often done.

Watchmen, Bell-men, and Nurses, have
commonly weak or inflamed Eyes.

Coughs.

Coughs

ARise from different Causes, and Medicines must be administred according to the Temper and Age of the Patient. A Catarrh sometimes may proceed from too great a Quantity of Serum, and if it pass through the Nose, is a natural Evacuation, and may be healthful; but if it fall on the *Aspera Arteria* and Lungs, must not be deferred too long: but Three or Four Days waiting without Medicines is the safest way. The following Syrup I always gave in a Recent Catarrh. *R. Syr. Limon, Balsa. tolu. ʒiſs. Alth. Præscript. ʒij. Diacod. ʒj. M. dos. coch. 2 v. 3 hor. Somn. Decoct. pect. Hedder. Terres, & Butal.* Tea is the common way to Drink in the Day, though I had better Success with the Syrup alone; for all Pectorals in the Day time make a Patient Subject to take more Cold if there were Pains, or if a Hot Constitution: Bleeding ʒx. or xij. is of use. When they began to be Hectical, I distill'd Milk-Water, and used it with

ex-

extraordinary Success; and is much better than Asses Milk. *R. Tussilag. Cap. Ven. Scabios. ā Mij. Lactis Vaccin. Cong. Aq. font. ℥ij. Crust. panis trit. Alb. ℥iv. Destil. more vulg.* Sometimes I added *Pilosel.* Of this Milk Water I gave them to drink freely.

Some add Snails, others Hogs Blood, and so I destill'd a Milk Water by Dr. Crask's Bill. Dr. Ratclif generally directs, *Syr. Balsam Tolu.* the Testaceous Pouders, and Asses Milk in Hecticks: Issues sometimes do good, but they are almost out of Fashion.

Cort. Peruv. makes an abatement of Heat, but the Cough or Difficulty of breathing more troublesome (for I believe it too dry for the Lungs) and if it fail you in abating the Heat, makes the Cure more Difficult.

A Young Gentleman after violent Convulsions had Two Issues made in his Back, they run so much as to blind him. Dr. *Darvis* was of Opinion that it was the Issues and not the Fits that occasioned it. After some time the Convulsive Fits abated, and the same Person fell into a Hectick, and many days before he died, the Serum drop'd from his Nose as fast as is commonly seen when bleeding: in the Night when he lay down in his Bed the
Cough

Cough was perpetual, and the Catarrh went all that way. Query, Whether this Rheum that was thus discharged, was not before the occasion of his Fits.

Convulsive Coughs in Children, commonly called Chin Coughs, are abated by Oxymel, Scillit, a little Quantity so mixed with Syrup, as to Vomit once a Day, Bleeding, Penneroyal Tea (Dr. Twisden us'd to give *Succ. Puleg.*) *Cup. Moss.* & *anticonvulsives* mixed with Pectorals. *Antichest. Poterii*, is much commended in Consumptions, and many other Antipthis. Medicines I have seen used often with no Success.

An Asthma

IF Nervous or otherwise, is many times hard to Cure. A Vomit at the beginning is commonly given in both, warming Expectorating Medicines (because it seldom affects Young Men, and because very often what is expectorated is Viscus) are generally directed, *Hyssop. Marub. Enul. Camp. Puleg. Allium, Bacc. Junip. Oxymel. Scil-*

Scillit, Balf. Δ ris Anifat. &c. All Cold Medicines in Asthmatical Fits are Dangerous, and Opium is very often Fatal, which I have known.

If it be Nervous, *Sal Succini, Spir. Sal Arm. Gum. Almoniac, Milliped, &c.* sometimes they are mixed with the former.

In common Coughs with Soreness, *Balsam. Lucatell. p. Anis. Sal Tart.* Diuretics with Pectorals are often approved of.

I knew one Family, that *Tinct Δ ris Dr. Willis & Syr. Marrub.* would cure them immediately.

Dropsies

IF the Consequence of an Asthma, or an Hætick, or a Flux of Blood, seldom fail of being Mortal; Because the Tone and Tincture of all the Parts are lost.

An Attorney in Northamptonshire by hard Drinking of thick and Foggy Ale, and other Liquors, had brought upon himself a Fat gross Body, with a Cough and shortness of Breath: he had heard of a Woman

man in *London* that could stop a Cough; and accordingly consults her: she gave him some Pills which check'd his Cough, but shortned his Breath; he brought the R^x to me, which was, *Pill. de Styrace*. I told him if he persisted in the Use of them they would kill him. And I am confident they have brought Asthmas upon Persons in common Coughs, that otherwise would not have been dangerous. *Willis de Medicamentis Opiatis* 117. *Opiata Pulsus & respirationis actus extenuant, & deprimunt*; however, he was encouraged by the Ease they had given him, and repeated them; his breath grew shorter, and he Asthmatical to the last Degree, and then swell'd monstrously: his Leggs both mortified, and run Gallons, and since all was carried off, and abroad again with whole Leggs, though relaps'd and died of the same, yet I gather'd the following Prescription from what was most successful, and have cur'd many since of Dropsies, that were not the Consequence of an Asthma, and relieved light Asthmas.

I sent for Dr. *Greenwood*, and Dr. *Keil* of *Northampton* at the begining; and indeed 'twas my way to press those that could afford it in a dangerous Case to send for one or both of 'em. They

They vomited firſt with *Rad. Hyper.* then purg'd with ſometimes *Sal. Mirab.* and ſometimes *Manna*, &c. repeating Vomiting, and Purges, and altering the Form, *Oxymel. ſcillit.* & *ſucc. Ireoſ. Noſtr.* which laſt hath an extraordinary Character: \mathfrak{z} ij. is the common Doſe for a ſtrong Body. In ſhort, all the Diureticks that e'er were directed, or that they imagined would do good, were adminiſtered; he had a good Purſe, a ſtrong Body, and a large Swallow, and took all that came. Gums, Tinctures, Salts, Spirits, Decoctions, Infuſions, &c. were given and repeated for many Months; But this R^x relieved moſt. R^x *Valerian. Apit fenic. Aſparagi* \overline{a} \mathfrak{z} ij. M. Coq. in Aq. font. vini Alb. Liſbon \overline{a} \mathfrak{z} xij. ad \mathfrak{t} bj. f. Dec. Diuret. R^x *Sal cochlear. Abſinth. Tart. prunell.* \overline{a} \mathfrak{z} j. doſ. \mathfrak{z} ij. bis in die in hauſt. Decoſt. Præſcript.

Without Vomiting or Purging I have been ſucceſſful with this; and if it fail, you'll find them hard to Cure.

Emeticks are good in Dropſies; but Catharticks as they ſet the Humours in a Ferment, and weaken the Blood, are not to be repeated. I have found once too much.

I have known Cures made by violent purging Phyſick, as *Gutt. Gambog.* and accidental Cures made by a Mixture of different; and ſometimes from *Sal Geniſta* in White Wine, but they are not to be depended on.

The Mortification was taken off with a ſtrong Lixivium, wherein boiled *Absinth. Rut. Card. B. Centaur. & Spir. Vini Camp.* added; this was uſed by way of Fomentation, an Hour at a time, twice a Day; and to the worſt Parts, *Spir. Sal Armon. & Spir. Vin. Camp.* alone. The ulcerated Parts after Scarifying were healed the common way.

I cured another ſince, whoſe Legs began to Mortify with the ſame Application, but they will often Relapſe.

Madneſs

IS often cured, tho' ſometimes with no little Difficulty; if Hereditary, 'tis incurable; *Vid. Willis de Anima Brutor. Si Mania inveterata, aut hæreditaria fuerit, aut morſu canis rapidi inferitur, agre aut vix*

omnino sanatur. Pride, excess of Study, Love, biting of Venemous Beasts, *furor Matricis*, Passion, &c. are most commonly the Cause of this Distemper; but that which I found most troublesome to cure, was, when a Person in good Circumstances hath met with some great Disappointment, and been brought to Poverty. If you cure the Paroxism, as soon as they come to see the Cause not removed, presently Relapse. Patients of this sort are often found of the Female Sex.

A Poor Man had been Mad some time, and after several unsuccessful Medicines used, I let him Blood in the Jugular Vein. The House he lived in was little, and near Twenty Persons in it: the Quantity I drew was Sixteen or Eighteen Ounces, he fell dead upon it, his Pulse ceased, his Chops fell. I thought he never would have revived again, but upon opening the Windows and Doors, and desiring every Body to withdraw, he came to himself, and presently recovered his Madness.

The Bleeding so near the Part affected, and want of Air in a Hot Day, might have been fatal.

The

The Biting of a Mad Dog is cured by the R in *Pharma. Batean.* and the Mad Dog, by almost drowning him.

Raging Madness in Men of a hot Constitution, and in Women *furor Matr.* must be relieved by often Bleeding, Vomits, and Purges, and other Evacuations.

But in Melancholy and a weak Habit, Bleeding is to be omitted: and after Lenitive Evacuations, Histerick Cordial, and strong scented Gums are most profitable.

Laudanum, in either Case, in want of Rest, is not to be given.

Emeticks.

THE Forms of Vomits formerly in Use, are in *Willis*, but the safest and best that ever was invented, is, the *Rad. Hypecoc.* A Surgeon from an Hospital in *France*, was the first that recommended it to me as extraordinary for Fluxes only; I immediately bought it, but durst not administer it, till I had seen the Operation; the first time I see

it taken was by Dr. Hand's Direction, which was 3ss. three times repeated in the Nature of *Sal Vit.* it worked very violent, and I know some that give ʒj. and repeat as before, but gr. 25. or ʒj. to a weak Constitution is enough, and Works with *Card. Tea.* as much as they can well bear: Six or Seven Grains to a Child of Six or Seven Years of Age, in a little *Oxymel. scillit.* is better than to give a violent Dose: and increase the Grains till Twelve or Fourteen Years of Age, and then you may come to ʒj. I have seen some Practitioners give this new Medicine so unskilfully, that I thought it necessary to give an exact Account of the Quantity.

I most commonly attended the working of all Vomits, and twice was surprized, after the Vomit had worked Two or Three times kindly: Blood came mixed with Phlegm in a large Quantity. I was afraid to check the Vomit for fear of any ill Consequence, and to promote it, was to bring on the Flux. I gave no warm Liquor, or any thing to promote, and it went off by Stools. Both were Men of Hot Constitutions, that Drank too much Spirituous Liquors. I asked Two Physicians what Course to take in such a Case, and

and they directed me to act as before.

A strong bodied Man (who by long watching with his Wife in a Phrenzy) was indisposed, consulted a Physician, and he gave him a Vomit, and neither he nor the Apothecary attended the Operation; there was a third part of the Vomit left: He took it at Nine in the Morning, and was dead before Twelve: about a Quarter of an Hour before his Death, I was called in, (being sent for to another Person in the same Parish) there was no Cordial, or any thing to be had, only a little *Spir. C. C.* which was held under his Nose (besides, a Man must direct with Caution to another's Patient in Extremity: for if the Person die, he can hardly escape without Reflection) this was the only Patient I ever saw killed with a Vomit.

A Person of Sixty or Seventy Years of Age (unless of a strong Body) must not take Vomits, but in extraordinary Cases: for if there be Phlegm in the Stomack, it weakens the Nerves so much in the Evacuation, that the Tone is difficult to restore, and the pungent Parts of Acrimonious Diet, or Spirituous Liquors may bring Trembling and Convulsions. In lingering

Indisposition, and Asthmatical Fits, where there was loss of Appetite, I have given Vomits, and though great Quantities of tough Phlegm would be discharged, yet the shaking of the Old Fabrick weakens other Parts, and is of ill Consequence, which I have experienced.

And it is my Opinion, that after tough Phlegm hath been many Years in the Stomach, it is become like a Membrane, and rather preserves than destroys the Patient.

Hemoragies.

Fluxes of Blood, whether by Wounds, Contusions, or Erosion, &c. the Method formerly used, and still continued by many Physicians, are the Juices of Cold Herbs, Emulsions, Salt Prunella, &c. which will stop a Flux by cooling the Blood, but are injurious to the Nerves, weaken the Spirits, and hinder the Nervous Fibres from their Restraining Quality: and if they fail you at first, and you repeat them, they bring upon the Body Dropsies,

fies, Cachexias, &c. which are many times more owing to the Cold Regimen, than the Flux. I have had Ten times better Success without them, and have not miscarried with one in Seven Years. I let Blood if they could bear it (which is seldom otherwise) but in a little Quantity, and repeated it. I allowed Claret and Water to drink, and it is the best Vehicle for internal Stypticks. *Bol. Ver. Sang. Dracon. Croc. Mart. resb. Gums, Gel-lies, Vitriols, &c.* are common Stypticks.

Weakness of the Fibres of the Vessels when compressed, is oftner an occasion of Fluxes, than Erosion.

A Poor Woman, who had bled every day at Nose for Seven Weeks, and had been treated with Cold and Juices, and Restringtons, was as pale as Death, and her Body filled with ill coloured Spots (which sometimes appear in long Fluxes) I took ʒiv. of Blood, and then gave her the following Draught, which perfectly cured her, immediately.

R Vini Rub. Aq. font. ʒij. Bol. Ver. ʒij. Vitri. Alb. gr. iij. M. f. haust.
Claret and Water (wherein a Gad of Steel had been quenched) drank Cold for constant Drink: she continued some time, and now is in Health.

If you do not stop a Flux of Blood immediately with Claret and Water; yet you are replenishing with something, the nearest the Nature of the Blood of any thing I know; and then gradually restore the Blood to its Texture, for the Texture of the Blood may be broken, like that of the Serum in a Catarrh.

A Labourer had lost 7^{lb}. of Blood in a Night at the Nose. I let him Blood and gave him the aforesaid Restrictants, and he was in Four Days time carrying Sacks of Corn again for his Living; sometimes I mix'd Tincture of Red Roses with Claret.

I let a Young Girl Blood Two hundred times in Three Years, for bleeding at Nose, which by no Stypticks or any other Medicines could be stopped long; her Blood being always corrupted.

External Stypticks are *Cap. Mort. Vittr. Ol. Tereb. Bel. Ver. Sang. Dracon. Alb. ovi.* &c. but all these will fail in an Artery.

A Poor Man cut an Artery, and after many unsuccessful Attempts, and Applications made by an Old Practitioner, and another besides my self, after Three Weeks Flux, and Stypticks so often applied, till all the Flesh near the Bones was taken off, and the Bones naked; at
last

last we agreed that Mr. *Gardner* a Surgeon, then at *Northampton*, should be sent for, who after Inquiry what had been done, said cauterizing was the last remedy; accordingly the Instruments were put into the Fire, but after a little Consideration, he thought of one thing which he fancied might; and indeed, I believe it infallible in the bleeding of an Artery rightly applied; it never failed me, or any I communicated it to; and I have come after Hospital Surgeons, *Colebatch's* Pouder, &c. it is a Medium of long Use in Surgery, mixed with *Basilicon*, yet for this use alone, I never saw it applied before that time.

Take Flax, and role it up hard in the Fashion of a flat Button: dip it in *Aq. Stypt. regal.* then role it in red Precipitate as much as you can make stick: apply it hard to the Mouth of the Artery, and press it down for some time: then make the Ligature moderately strait for Forty eight Hours: then take it off gently, and dress with *Liniment. arcae*, or as in other Wounds; if it bleed when you open, after Forty-eight Hours, let the next remain Four days before you dress. Least any should think it the *Aqu. stypt. reg.* that makes the Cure, I have very often used in

in haste common Spittle. I mentioned it once to a Physician, and he told me Mercury was an Enemy to the Nerves; but it is so far from that, that it is a Balsamick, and heals the Wound without Pain, but occasions great Pain at the first Application.

And sometimes I laid a Plaister of *Basilicon* over the *Dossil* to make it come off easie; otherwise you must mollifie it when you take it off: but it must not be with warm Water, or Spirit of Wine.

And here I have observed, that most Stypticks, and restringent Medicines are Red as *Bol. Ver. Sang. Dracon. Balaust. vin. Rub. Rosar. Rubr. Papaver. Rubr. Croc. Mart. &c.* these soonest mix with the Blood; *Simile simile gignit*: and on the other Hand, all pale or white Medicines are most agreeable to the Serum. *Creta. occ. 69. Ichthyocol. Vin. Alb. Bals. Tolu. C. C. Ras. Emulsion. &c.* and though these are mixed in many Cases, yet the Lymphæducts, and Catarrhs, and *fluor. Alb.* stopped sooner by the latter; and Fluxes of Blood by the former.

In Bleeding in the Arm, I commonly made the Ligature so strait as to stop the Arteries, as well as Veins; by this means the Vein is raised always out of Danger,
and

and as soon as the Orifice was made, slackned the Bandage. *Cels. Vena per Longitudinem fibrarum secanda est.* And I have seen many Surgeons do it otherwise.

In common Cases $\frac{3}{4}$ xiij. of Blood is better to take away than a larger Quantity. Fluxes of the Hemorrhoyd Veins many times are healthful. Scarifying and cupping the new way for fixed Pains, and near an inflamed part; and bleeding behind the Ears, and upon the Temples for inflamed Eyes, is the quickest remedy.

Of Coffee.

MAny are the Vertues of Coffee, *vid. Dr. Willis, Cap. 3. pag. 163.* and in the same Page you will find a Caution to pour it off clear, which may help to confirm that the fine Particles of any thing we Drink, may in many Persons be carried to the Blood and Kidneys, &c. *At vero operatio Coffeæ utrisque his affectibus contraria videtur, nam statim a potu ejus, particule adustæ summe agiles, ac impigræ,*
in

in sanguinem delata, liquorem ejus nonnihil fundunt, seroso latice versus renes & habitum corporis detruso; porro illæ cerebrum adpellentes poros ejus facillime aperiunt, quos & mobilitate sua valde detinent.

Fat, Moist, Phlegmatick People, may drink their Coffee very strong, without either Sugar, Milk or Butter; on the contrary, People of a Lean, Dry, Cholerick Constitution, should either totally abstain from it, or drink it weak with Butter or Sugar. *Vid. Wainright, Pag. 185.*

De Incantationibus.

IT hath been the custom for many Years, when Distempers grow stubborn and chronical, for Physicians to send their Patients to the Waters; and in Scrupulous Cases, and scirrhus Tumours, when troublesome to abate, to call it the Evil: and when fits arise from unaccountable Causes, to say its the Devil, and so leave the Patient to censure, and suspect all the Old Women in the Parish.

I shall say nothing to contradict the Holy Scriptures, or the Accounts given in former Ages, or in other Countries of Apparitions, Inchantments, or a Diabolical Power: but 'tis my Opinion, that in these Days, the Devil has no Power, or does any ways act by disturbing the Bodies of Men, Women, or Children, or Cattle, so as to occasion bodily Distempers: and I believe him as close confined as the Lyons in the Tower. How far he is capable to tempt Mankind into Sin, is not my Business to determine; but as I have often discovered these Fits to arise from common Causes, and expos'd those that would counterfeit Diabolical Actions; I thought it my Duty not to pass it by.

Joann. Wier. de præstigiis Dæmonum & incantationibus De curat. Læ. Malef. pag. 534. Absque omnipotentis Dei concessione nullam habet potestatem malignus spiritus: qui etiam in porcos non potuit transire, nisi permissus.

Gregor. Dialog. Lib. 3. 248. Nihil igitur istorum quæ diximus efficere poterit Dæmon: multo minus, ut unum Corpus uno momento diversis in locis existat.

94 De Semine, & Gonorrh.

Cum enim omnia in mensura, numero & pondere disposuerit Deus, singula suum habent & pondus, & mensuram, & numerum, Quod ἀτόπον, ἀμετρον, & ἀσχηματιστόν, sine tempore & loco movetur, infinitum est: id vero non nisi unum est. Reliqua ergo, veluti spiritus & corpus, & tempore moventur & loco. Spiritus etiam substantiae sunt, quae a loco circumscribuntur: sicut & anima nostra in loco est, quia alicubi praesens est totum, alibi non est. Dicunt jureconsulti: Qui ubique, nullo esse in loco censetur. At non inest animae linea, superficies, punctum, sicut corpori finito tamen est. Ubique vero infinitum est.

Finiti autem ad infinitum nulla est proportio.

De semine, & Gonorrh.

Math. Ill, F. Flacco.

DE seminis profusione & retentione, quatenus ad vitae brevitatem aut longitudo faciat.

Not

Non difficile est causam reddere, quare immoderato coitu præter ceteras partes cerebrum & oculi, & articuli debilitentur.

Neque vero emissio duntaxat, retentio seminis ledit eos, qui Semine abundant, eoque magis si Veneri assueverint.

In Gonorrhæas, and Pox, Lenitive purging Physick is better than violent, Calomel. Rhab. Tereb. Elect. Lenit. is the common way, Pil. Rud. Rez. Jallap. Scammon. are disapproved by the most skilful Surgeons. Gum. Guac. Bals. Peru. terra japon. Ichthyocol. Alum. Gum. tragac. and other Restringtons are used sometimes, but with Caution: for a quick Cure without removing the Cause, very often brings a Hæctick. After Salivation or Purging Medicines, the best remedy against a Hæctick is the following Electuary, which I have often given with good Success. R. Elect. Lenit. ℥iij. Crem. Tart. Rhab. ʒiij. Bals. Lucatel. ʒss. Bals. Peru. ʒss. ol. N. M. gut. ij. M. This to be taken Night and Morning; an Issue is also necessary, if a Cough be present. Green Precipitate is much commended.

There were Two fat Women in one Parish that lay with all that came, and seldom took any Medicines, and looked healthful and well. And I have known several

veral Persons that were my Patients in Claps, that lay with them both, often ; and if they received any Infection, it was next to nothing. Several that were with Child, that brought Ulcerated and Pocky Children into the World, have escaped themselves without Medicines.

A Woman was salivated by an unskilful Person, who by no means could abate it in a seasonable time : she continued spitting many Months, and then consulted me. I took off the Salivation, and soon after the Woman was with Child ; she went her full time, and was delivered of a Dead Child, very black : and after delivery, the Salivation return'd, and now continues.

Of Fevers.

Continual Fevers are very dangerous, and the best Remedies that can be administred, prove often unsuccessful.

In the Years 1698. and 1699. in *Wellingborow* a mortal Fever, occasioned by unripe and ill-gotten Barley, which the
 Poor

Poor People into Bread, and their Wages not allowing of any thing, or but little besides Barley (Wheat being at Eight Shillings per Bushel) this new Soft Bread put the Humours into a Ferment, threw the Persons into Fluxes and Violent Fevers. *Cibus corruptus diarrhæam excitans, &c. vide Sanctor. cum comment. Lister. de ponderatione, pag. 137.* and very few escaped that made Visits; Nurses and all fell. Poverty and want of Necessaries in Sicknes is a great Discouragement to the Practitioner. I attended commonly Twenty twice a Day, Bleeding, Blistering, Cooling Medicines, Vomiting, Evacuati-
ons or none, Cordials or without. I am confident Two out of Three died to the number of a Hundred in a short time. I consulted several Physicians; and one lived in Town, whose Patients had the same Fate. I went into Chambers where the Excrements lay scattered about; Two or Three in a Bed, sometimes with a Nurse, and oftner without; for the Overseers of the Poor durst not go to see them, which by the way increased our Charge. It was a common thing for some Counterfeit or other, under pretence of this Distemper, to receive large Collections, till in Practice I discovered it for the Future. One

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of

of the Apothecaries died of it, so that the stress lay the more upon me. Where-ever I came, if there happen'd to be Two sick in a Bed, and but one Bed, I laid one on the Boards, rather than to let 'em burn each other, which to many is fatal. The Minister read the Prayer us'd in time of the Plague; and I can bring several Persons to depose, that the Apothecary, who died in Four or Five days Sickness raging, smelt Offensive to the other side of the Street, the same day he died. I visited in the Morning very often fasting, and without any thing of Medicine, or Herbs to smell on, and with no concern, unless it were where Two or Three lay together, and one of them Dead; and then the Complicated Smell of the Dead Body, Frankinsence burning, and the sick Patient, was nauseous enough to turn the strongest Stomach: but still I supported my self with the Thoughts of a particular Providence, which (we are willing to believe) interests it self on those Occasions, more especially in our Preservation.

After the Distemper came to that Degree of Violence, that on the first Day the Patients were no sooner seiz'd, than stupified with it, their Pulse continuing Good; De-

Delirious the next Day; convuls'd the third, and dead the fourth; and some strong robust Men were carried off in Three Days; I found it high time to bestir my self, and because I had but little time to try any thing, to do in one Day what is commonly done in Two.

I let them Blood (that could bear it) ʒxvj, in Six Hours after gave a Vomit, then a composing Draught with *Aq. Lactis Alex. Ceras. N. Epid. & Diacod.* according as their Age and Strength would bear. The next Morning I gave Cortex every Hour, and followed close, till I checked the Fever; it strangely stupified the Patient, and he looked as pale as Death: but with Spirit of Hart's-horn, Twenty or Thirty Drops at a time, once in Two Hours, in cold Sage-Tea, or Posset-drink, he recovered; and with this Course, not one in Twenty died.

Spirit of Hart's-horn is an excellent remedy in this sort of Fever, which by infection, and an increase of Heat became Nervous and Pestilential.

Another had taken the *Cort.* in like manner as before, and was Delirious and Pale, &c. I was to visit him, and not apprehending his Weakness, found him so far gone, that his Pulse could scarce be

felt : I durst not leave him to go for any thing, for fear he should be dead before I could return. I ordered some Water to be warmed immediately, intending to vomit him; which though it had not that Effect, yet it refreshed him. I repeated to the Quantity of Three or Four Quarts in an Hour, and stay'd by to observe the Consequence: it rais'd his Pulse, brought a breathing Temper, and pass'd off by Urine without Vomiting.

Cortex we know is drying, the Fever had parched him; therefore it seem'd reasonable that a Quantity of Liquids should be given; Spirit of Hart's-horn given immediately after a great Quantity of Cort, very often prevents any ill Consequence, and the Bath Waters are also commended for the same. And Lucatellus's Balsam I have often experienced.

Cortex is not to be given in burning Fevers, except the Physician gives attendance; for if there is not a Remission, you make the Fever worse: and there are but few besides Physicians and Apothecaries, that can judge by the Pulse when to give it.

A Woman, whose Husband had the Fever, gave him juice of Nettles, and Houfleeck, and Plantane: she had ʒiv. in a Pot

Pot and intended to give it by Spoonfuls: after he had taken a Spoonful, it cooled and refreshed him: and as soon as his Wife's back was turned, and the Juice lying within reach, he sup'd up all the rest, and before the next day was well. She concluded she had found a rare Medicine, and went immediately to practise, but without Success, and so left off.

A Servant Maid in a Fever, had given her by her Mother what Whey or Butter-milk she would drink; and then she took her out of the Bed, put on a fresh Shift without airing, she immediately went to Sleep and awakned well.

Dr. Brackenbury of Cambridge, was sent for to a Nobleman's Family in a Fever: I made up the Bills, and this he gave to drink on freely, and was successful. *Hord. Gal. Cc. Ras. scorzon. in Aq. font. add. Syr. Violar. Limon. Spir. Citri. Vitriol.* Which is a grateful Medicine.

Dr. Twisden condemned Laudanum in Fevers. I my self saw a Patient of his delirious a Week, and he would not suffer a drop of Laudanum, or any thing composing to be given, and the Patient recovered. The Arguments that he used against it, I find true by Experience; and many Receipts I had from him and Dr.

Wildgoose, that appear now in Print in other Mens Names.

Heardsmen and Shepherds, that are used to lie in the Field in all Weathers, must come out in the height of their Fevers, or sooner than other Men. I have allowed of their lying in an Orchard, or any where out of Doors in violent Fevers with good Success.

Drunken Smiths, or any other accustomed to hard drinking, must have Liberty given to take their Old Doses of Ale (or any other Liquors they are acquainted with) at the latter end of Fevers, before you can raise their Spirits, which I have often experienced.

In Pestilential times, or in any place where Distempers are infectious, the best Course to be used in one's defence is to keep up the Spirits. *Paul Barbette de Peste* 442. *Cerevisia Generosior, & Vinum mediæ naturæ, modice sumpta, tempore hoc conveniunt.* Spirituous Liquors moderately taken keep the Blood in the same temper as it used to be, and resist Infection. There was a Club of Tradesmen in *Wellinborow* (I was of the number) in the time of the Fever, who met every Post-Night at the *Angel*, and drank a Mug of strong Ale, well brewed, and seldom exceeded a Pint; and

and most of them allowed themselves some at their own Houses other Nights; there was not one of them fell: and I am credibly informed by them that lived in *London* in the time of the Plague, that they who kept up their Spirits after this manner escaped: but if after taken infection you then drink, this inflames the Fury of the Distemper, and makes it five times more outrageous.

Bleeding, Purging, *London* Treacle, Rue, Zedoary, &c. signify very little to prevent Infection.

A Fever raged among Children in a little Country Parish, to that Degree, that they were all down in a few days: and Two or Three in a House died: it was so sudden and severe, that they were well in the Morning, and dying in the Evening. They all voided Worms, and were of different sorts in vast Numbers. I was forced to give Calomel at such times as the Fever would allow, (all other vermifug. commonly given in Fevers being not successful) and gave my Attendance to see the Consequence; and with this Course they did well. But this is to be done with great Caution; no *Res. Jallap*, or Scammon, or any thing of that Nature is to be mixed with it: the Calomel

must be well prepared, and a little *Rhab.* may be added sometimes.

Purging too soon after a Fever, before the Patient hath recovered his Strength, hath been fatal to many.

Intermitting Fevers.

THE former Medicine (before the *Cort.* was known) was this Draught, or something like it directed by most Physicians; and where the Patient hath an ill Opinion of the Cortex, I have given it, but it will sometimes fail. *R*
Aq. Card. Ben. ℥ij Ther. Syr. Violar. ʒi
℥ss, Sal Absinth. Syr. Vitr. ʒi. M. f.
haust. sem. hor. ante paroxys. sumend.

An

105
An Ague.

THis is a Distemper almost every one knows how to Cure, and yet sometimes proves troublesome enough. In November 1703. when King Charles of Spain left England, the Wind at North East (which I have observed at that Season of the Year to be the most fatal Point for Agues and intermitting Fevers.) I used a ℥j. of Cortex, in a Day for several Days. I had Two hundred and fifty Patients of this Distemper in Two Months: when the Wind turned West, there was not one third part had any farther occasion for me: as soon as it came to that Point again, I ordered Cort. to be poudered as soon as might be, perswading my self the Distemper would return, and call for large Quantities, and so it proved. Though this is to be observed, that the Wind and Air were more remarkable at that time than ever was known: and as they brought infection in one sort, they carried others away. For some time after
the

the High-Wind, it was the most healthful time that ever I knew in the Country.

I had one Gentlewoman my Patient, that took two and thirty Ounces of *Cort.* from Doctors and Apothecaries in *London* and in *Kent*, and she fell Three or Four times: notwithstanding she took Three or Four $\frac{3}{4}$ between every fit, and I gave her $\frac{3}{4}$ viij. She is now hearty and well, and has hardly ever been indisposed since.

I knew a Family, where in Agues or intermitting Fevers, the Cortex made such Disorders, that if you abated the Fits with it, it brought shortness of breath, and swelling of the Leggs, &c. which were of ill Consequence. And if *Cort.* does any Injury, it is generally to Asthmatical Persons in Years. I have used more than a Hundred Weight of it, and given it to all Ages, from a Month to Fourscore Years Old: and indeed rightly administred, is a Noble Medicine.

I knew a Man have a Rheumatism and Quartan Ague, together with a Flux; the *Cort.* would not relieve, it made the Flux more Violent. A Physician was consulted who gave the *Cort.* mix'd with Restringtons and Laudanum; but nothing would do any Good. When there is a Complication of Two or Three Diseases, though

though singly, they would not prove Dangerous, yet they are altogether incurable : and this is the greatest Art of a Physician to direct well in Complications.

A strong bodied Woman consulted me in a Quartan Ague, and told me the fit was so violent she was not able to endure any more of E.M; and expected it in half an Hour. I made up an Electuary with *Cort.* ʒj. and directed her to take it in such Proportions that it might all be swallowed in the half hour, which she did, and felt no return of Fits, and made no repetition of the *Cort.* there was no ill Consequence.

The best way is to give a preparatory Vomit of *Oximet. Scillit. and Card. Tea.* *Hypococ.* is not esteemed so good in Agues.

Where intermitting Fevers and Agues have brought a Patient to a Weakness, the Vomit must be omitted till you have given the *Cort.* Ten or Twelve Days ; then Vomit and repeat the *Cort.* I took the *Cort.* Three Weeks in White-Wine, and then took the aforesaid Vomit, and did not repeat the *Cort.* or any other Medicine; and have not any Indisposition since.

The

The Stomach.

THE Tone of the Stomach is lost many Ways ; by too great a Quantity of Phlegm, or by having too little, Drinking Spirituous Liquors, a Fat and Oily Diet, poisonous and vomiting Minerals, or Herbs, &c. for this are proper Vomits, Acids, Bitters, Aromatick Bitters, Corroborating Spices, &c. and sometimes in extremity and violent Convulsions, Laudanum.

The Bitter Wine which I made in ordinary Cases, was this following. *R. Rad. Gentian. ʒj. Cort. flav. Aurant. Sevil. ʒiſs. Centaur. Mſs. Sal Absinth. ʒj. Vini Alb. Lisbon. Aq. font. ʒ lbs. M. Stent frigid. X 24. Colat. doſ. ʒiv. quotidie. ſlor. Camomel. Card. B. & citri.* In the common *R* I always left out ; and except in outward Application, and intestine Diſtempers, I ſee no need of Camomel ; it is a very nauſeous Herb to the Stomach.

Inflammations, Impoſtumes, Fluxes of Blood, Convulſions from Fevers, as
Hiccops,

Hiccups, &c. must be treated according to the Cause and Nature of the Distemper; but that which happens most frequently is from Phlegm, or drinking too much spirituous Liquors, or unseasonably drinking, as morning Whets.

Phlegm in a strong Constitution must be evacuated by vomiting; but if it be a Person in Years, there is danger, as I gave caution before. Bitter Wine after Vomiting may be continued for some time: in violent vomiting, *Sal Absinth. succ. Limon.* which *Willis* Commends *Cap. 3. de Medicamentorum operationibus*, and used it often with good Success. But if that fail, *Aq. & Spir. Menthae Land. Lond. Aq. linam. &c.* and in intestine Commotions and Convulsions, Laudanum is the last remedy. *Willis 117. de Medicamentis opiat.* Porro Medicina narcotica haud minus contra viscerum, scilicet Ventriculi, & intestinorum, motus immoderatos, aut convulsivos, necessaria videtur. Namque haec in Vomitu horrendo, in catharsi nimia aut violenta, juvamen saepe maximum praestare solet.

Affectus dysenterici sine opio vix curari possunt.

A Gentleman having weakned his Stomach by hard drinking, consulted Dr.

Gibbons:

Gibbons: he directed him, *Tinct. Hiera Picra, Rhab.* first one, and then the other, according to the Prescription in *Pharmacop. Batean*, and they agreed with him: also Aromatick Bitters and Cordial which helped to keep him alive. When these failed, the Doctor being at a Distance; I gave him the following Tincture; *R Cort. flav. Aurant ʒiij. Ther. Andr. ʒss. Vini Canar. ℥ss. extr. Tinct. S. A. Colat. Clar. add. Spir. Menth. Citri ā ʒj. M. sumat. coch. 2. v. 3. ter in die* — *tinct. Cort. Aurant. Spir. Vini Extr. & vin. Brand. cu. Cort. Aurant. destil. vel Infus.* and it gave extraordinary Relief. But sometimes Liquids will not remain in a weak Stomach, and in this case Aromatick Solids help to weigh down the Stomach, and comfort and restore a lost Appetite.

A Gentleman by a long course of Wine and Brandy had lost his Appetite; he did not eat the quantity of a Chicken in a Week, for some Years; but lived so long upon Spiritous Liquors, that he looked like a Skeleton. I brought him off from Brandy to Wine only, and then intended he should have kept to Wine: but after some Years he came to Ale: during the Wine and Ale Course with large Quantities of *Venice Treacle*, and sometimes the
afore-

aforeſaid Tincture with *Venice* Treacle, his Appetite came again: he eat more in a day than he had done in a Week before, and could walk Two or Three Miles; he continued thus many Years, with many Relapses. This ſpring I was ſent for to him, when I found a general decay of Nature, Chilneſs and Coldneſs of all the Parts, a Mortification coming, all Heat extinguished, and then I ſatisfied the Relations, all Attempts were in vain. He died in a few Days.

If the *Venice* Treacle did not come from *Venice*, he could certainly diſcover it, and found it not beneficial. This was the moſt remarkable Patient, that ever I had in this Caſe. For he had been Nine or Ten Years ſpoiling his Stomach, and I was near as long reſtoring it, and yet did nothing but in Extremity: and at laſt his Stomach would bear no Wine, only the Quantity of a Nutmeg of *Venice* Treacle, Five or Six times a day, and waſhed down with warm Middle Ale.

A Gentleman, with a weak Stomach, by Cordials and Aromatick Bitters, had been propp'd up ſome Years, and a Phyſician directed him a gentle Purge. He died in a few days, and a Vomit would have done the ſame.

If

If Persons lived regular and used Exercise, their Appetites would require but little Assistance.

Three Men were poisoned by the Fumes of Lead Ashes, which they were separating again with a Furnace, and Fire made for that Purpose; Two of them lay some time, and had violent Fluxes, and the Third of a strong Habit carried it off without Confinement. With *Rhab. Theriac. Ven.* and Cordials with *Aq. Epidem.* they recovered.

A Gentleman's Family were poisoned by a Preparation of Arsnick, instead of a Bottle of Wine: there were Five down together, I gave each of them a Vomit, and the same Night a Bolus, with *Theriac. Andr.* the next Morning a Purge, and the same Night a Bolus as before, and they all recovered.

A Quinsie.

THE way formerly was to apply Cataplasms to the Throat, *Nid. Hirund. Rad. Alth. Glyar. Ireos. ficum Alb. Gram.*

Gram. in Decoctions for Gargarisms. I had but one died in Ten Years of this Distemper; I let Blood under the Tongue ℥iij. or ℥iv. and then ℥x. or ℥xij. in the Arm. Vesicator and Gargarisms, two sorts of Gargarisms are required, if you may repel safely. $\text{℞ Aq. Plantag. } \text{℥iij.}$ *Mel. Rosar. Syr. Violar. ā* ℥vj. *ol. Vitr. ℥* *S. f. Gargar.* if not; $\text{℞ Rad. Alth. fung. samb. Decoct. add. Mel Rosar.}$ I gave *Sal Mirab. Glaub.* for a Purge, as soon as they could swallow.

Two or three times I had Patients (hard drinking Men, and of hot Constitutions) that bled ℥xvj. from under the Tongue, and troublesome to stop; but by holding *Vitr. Rom.* to the Orifice the Flux was stayed.

A Soldier upon the March in a hot Season, drank Water, and fell into a Quinsie that Night; I gave him the afore-said Medicines; but he would be gargling Cold Water continually, and so repelled the Humour, which turned it into a violent Fever: he lay Fourteen or Sixteen Days, but recovered.

Another Soldier on the March, by drinking a Draught of Water in a Hot Day, was so disabled immediately, that he could not stand, and died soon after.

I felt for his Pulse, but it was ceased. Drinking Water and small Beer when hot, hath occasioned many incurable Distempers: and Liquors too spirituous without any other Mixture hath done the same.

A Gentleman, that had travelled in hot Countries, assured me that those of his Companions that drank Punch moderately, and Wine, &c. were always in better Health, than those that drank more Water than Wine.

Bleeding in the Jugular Vein in a Quinsie, is often practised; but care must be taken that your Bandage do not add to the Disease by stopping the Circulation of the Blood too long in the Neck.

Procidentia ani & Uteri.

R. Cort. Querc. Granator. ʒ ʒss. flor. Rar. far. R. Balauſt. ʒ ʒj. Coq. in Aq. font. Vin. Rubr. ʒ ʒj. 3tia partis consumptionem. Colat. Clar. applicetur part. affect. bis vel ter in die calid. It seldom fails of Cure.

A R like this you have in Fuller's Dispens which he directs to be taken inwardly also. Rab. Gelat. Gum, &c. are sometimes required, and Fumes from Gums.

Purg-

felt for his Pulse, but it was ceased.
Drinking Water and small Beer when
the Pulse was too frequent and
without any other Mixture had done the

Purging Physick.

NO general Rules can be observed in
composing purging Physick: for
some that seem to be of a strong Consti-
tution are oftentimes not really so.

The strongest and most rugged Cathar-
ticks, are *Scammon*, *Jallup*, *Gambog*, *Colo-
dyth*, &c. These are directed in many Ca-
ses where Milder Physick, with the ad-
dition of Calomelan, would be more safe,
and full as successful. *P. Arthrit.* *Carycost.*
P. Sanct. *Syr. de Spin. Cer.* &c. are all gi-
ven, with good Success, to some Persons,
whose Bodies are as strong as Horses; but
that's no rule.

A Young Man of a strong Body, took
a Potion, wherein was *p. Sanct.* \mathfrak{zj} . *Syr. de
Spin.* \mathfrak{zj} . and after the working, died
that Night. Excoriations, Convulsions,
and Death, are too often the Consequence
of Scammony: and because Pills of this
and Aloes, and some other Course Medi-
cines may be composed Cheap, 'tis there-
fore chiefly, that they are so much in use.

And I am well assured, that at this time, one of the best Surgeons in *London* is of my Opinion: and even in Pox and Claps, says Lenitive Physick is most successful.

Rhab. Hier. Picr. Elixir Salutis, Crem. Tart. Sal Cathar. vel Mirab. Glauber. Sena, Tamarind. Cassia fist. Manna Calomet. here is Variety enough.

I made an Ingredient with *R Rhab. Crem. Tart. Senæ Cinamom. ʒiij. fer. Correis Med. ℥ij. Passul. Mai No. 20.* for Children, which agreed extremely well, *des coch. 10. v. 12. mane quotidie.*

Of Opium.

OF the Virtues of Opium, I refer you to *Jones*, and the different Preparations of it to *Dr. Willis*. I have one Patient now living, that by a long use of Opium hath exceeded the Quantity of any I can hear or read of.

A Woman had been much afflicted with an Hysterick Collick; and by the use of a Preparation of crude Opium, the
Vio-

Of Opium

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Violence of the Paroxysm was abated. The Surgeon that administered it, withdrew from his Place of Practice, and left his Patient the R. She took at first a Spoonful of Liquor, which was ʒiiss. of Opium to a Quart; but after seven Years, she came to $3x.$ of Opium to a Quart, and in extremity sent for me. I increased my composing Draughts, till in a Fit, about Two Years ago, I gave her the following Julap. R. *Aq. Ceras. Nigr. Cinam. Hord. \bar{a} ʒiij. Cinam. fort. Bryon. \bar{a} ʒj. Laud. Liq. Cydon. gut. 120. Laud. Lond. gr. 7. Diacod. ʒij. M. f. Julap. I directed her to take one half at Nine at Night, which she did; and if it did not compose her in Two Hours, to take the other half: and having no rest with both, she went out of Bed to her Opium Bottle, and drank half a Pint, wherein was $3x.$ of Opium to a Quart, and all these helped her to an Hours rest. And this Spring I repeated the same Quantity in Extremity. If any Stranger was to see her in the Fit, they would not be in Love with Opium; her Tongue, and as far as can be seen into her Throat, is as black as a Coal, and she hath look'd half Delirious in her best State, many Years.*

Joan. Wieri de Prestigiis demonum. & incantationibus, Pag. 278. cap. xvij.

De opio, Hiera Luc. Gelotophylide, & Lano furioso, &c. Hic obiter, ob raritatem, & rei quasi Miraculum, non erat prætennendum, opii esum Turcis, & multo magis Persis, tam esse familiarem, ut nihil prope familiarius: quod eo vorato se validiores esse, minusque belli pericula timere persuasum habeant, &c. Postridie vero 3j. idem ille deglutiit citra ullum aliud incommodum, quam quod velut ebrins appareat.

Maschlach vulgares Turcæ nuncupant, Aphio peritiores. In usu quoque habent pulverem, illis dictum bieran luc, cujus circa cochlear quicunque sumpserit, nihil loquitur, ac continuo ridet. All the Mirth and Chearfulness, as some imagine arises from this, is to be half Drunk, or half Mad.

In violent Pains of the Head, or fixed intolerable Arthritick Pains, a Tincture of Opium with Spir. Vin. Sapo Ven. Camph. & Opium; applied externally, by way of Fomentation, is a good Remedy.

In intestine Commotions, and Convulsions of the Stomach, Laudanum is commended by all.

The

The Jaundice in Children is easily cured by a gentle Vomit, *Rhab. Elixir Propriet.*, &c. In middle Age by Vomits, *Rhab. Tinct. Hieræ Picr. Vin. Amar. Curcum. Rub. Tinct. Croc. Chalyb. &c.* In old Age sometimes 'tis Dangerous; if a Vomit cannot be given, a gentle Purge, *Rhab. Tinct. Hier. Chalyb. Vin. Amar. Chalyb.* If the Jaundice proceed from a Stone it is commonly Death. *Merc. Cort. & Opium*, are not successful in the Jaundice.

Vapours.

THE common Method is *Fætid Gumis*, *Laudann.*, *Chalyb. Cort. Pulv. Aste-tac. Aq. Bryan. Sal Succini. ol. Succini Tinct. kjusd. Sal Armon. Castor. Spir. Lavend. Sal volat. oleos. &c.* these are the best Patients, the Physicians have.

Dislocations and Fractury.

THE gretest Master, I believe, that ever was of this Employment, was Mr. *Freeman*, who kept a Chamber at *Northampton*, and other Market Towns for many Years: and Practise seems the only way that brought him to that Perfection, for he was illiterate. I attended him almost a Year, and assisted in Extension, and bound up all after he had reduced them. I desisted from the Practise, because there were several that served Seven Years to him, and I generally sent for one of them.

It is incredible to relate the Numbers that came to *Northampton* for advice, to this Man. I have bound up, and assisted in reducing of the Limbs of Fifty, and sometimes Sixty, on a Market-day; and on a Fair day sometimes a Hundred. A Man would wonder whence so many Diseases should arise, and how a Man could get Five Pound a Day, at a Shilling, and sometimes Six Pence a time; which he told me he had often done. Af-

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After I had been there sometime, I perceived that abundance were squeezed, and the common way of reducing a Shoulder when there was no occasion. The People upon every slight Indisposition, or Pain upon an Alteration of the Weather, would flock in upon him. And one day as he was going to set the wrong Arm; Sir, said I, that's not the Arm the Patient complain'd of: his Answer was, I know that, but I was trying whether that had no hurt. So soon as he was sensible I perceived it, I was ordered to let Blood and make Issues for Patients, that might have been as well without it, so I see no more. In Compound Fractures, and Dislocations with a Wound, there must be great Care taken, that the Ligature or Past-Board be not made so strait as to bring an Inflammation, Gangrene, Mortification, and Death; which I have often known from unskilful Bonesetters and Surgeons, or in simple Fractures as the Ribbs, and Collar-bone: for if the Swath be made strait (and most commonly there seems to be a necessity for it) and the Person Asthmatical, the Muscles of the Breast and Lungs may be so compressed, as to occasion an incurable Asthma. And I am afraid a very great Man (without reflection

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section to the Surgeon, had an Addition to his Asthma by a fractured Collar bone.

I have known some Persons that have been Asthmatical, that have been directed Fontanels on their Shoulders: and by too hard Bandage at their first making, have been forced to have all the Bandage taken off at Midnight, or they had been dead immediately. Bandage over the Breast hath been fatal to many.

As all Parts have their circular and certain Motions (which except in extraordinary Cases they cannot exceed) so by the Rotatory Motion of the Bones, a Judgment may be given, whether a Bone be luxated, or semiluxated: which last is a new Term of an ingenious Bonesetter, who will in a few Months, as he has promised, oblige the World with a Latin Treatise, that will make all Surgeons and Apothecaries better Artists in this Employment. For it is not easie to discover when some Bones are luxated; though there are but very few but will pretend to know, and to reduce: yet many are made Cripples by it, and for that reason, I never would begin to practise.

I never saw any Instrument used in reducing of Bones, only Napkins, and manual

Burns and Scalds. 423

manual Operation. The Elbow, and Ribbs, and a distorted Neck are most troublesome; as also the Hip in aged Persons.

Burns and Scalds.

I Have dress'd Patients that have been burn'd several ways, as by a House on Fire, falling a Sleep into the Fire; a Candle firing their Laces on their Heads, Melted-lead, dropping into boiling hot Coppers; and of these in different Manners, to the Number of at least a Hundred; and not one died, or lost the use of a Limb by Contraction. I always washed with the following Mucilage, which gave immediate Relief. *R. Sem. Cydon. 3j. cont. in Marm. Mortar. & infund. frigid. Aq. flor. Samb. 3iv. extr. mucilag. Colat. applic. ad part. affect. dolorem. Lenit. &c.* Sometimes I added a little *Ol. Rosar.* *R.* to prevent its sticking. I used afterwards, *Empl. st. ung. dict.* but besmeared it with the Mucilage every day, till I brought it to digest; and at the latter end, *E. de minio,*

minio, Ung. Rub. defice. as in other Ulcers. An eminent Surgeon in London told me, he used only *Ol. Lini* with Success.

A Grazier making a Jack Weight, by pouring melted Lead into the Hole of a Wet-stone, it reverberated all upon him, and shot Three or Four more that looked on, and himself into the Eyes, and immediately swelled both up. With this Mucilage at the beginning, and *Mel Rosar. Aq. Rosar. R.* at the latter end, I recovered both his Eyes: there is a speck will remain in one always, but the Sight is not lost.

A Scald upon the Belly is sometimes Death, which I have known in others Patients.

A Burn upon the Head between the Sutures, requires as long a time for Cure as in any part of the Body, and especially in Children; and Burns on Children's Leggs that bepiss their Beds, are extreme tormenting to the Patients.

If Burns be crufted, *Barbet. de ambustione 230. Crusta. seu Eschara adfuerit, separatio ejus primo aut secundo die procuretur, &c. Palpebræ, labia, digiti, Manus, Pedesve, ubi ambusta; linteum mundum aut lamina plumbea inter partem unam & alteram ponatur.*

Tenera

Tenera si pars læsa, abstineat Chyrurgus ab usu Cæpæ, Saponis, Salis, similiumque medicamentorum acrium.

Gangræna si immineat aut adsit, ejus curatio, suo loco Barbet. cap. 14. De Gangræna & sphacelo.

The way in use with some Surgeons in Scalds and Burns is, *Alb. Ovi Cret. Vulg.* at the beginning.

Wounds.

RECENT Wounds from narrow pointed Instruments, or otherwise, *Ol. Tereb. Tereb. Ven.* at the beginning is the safest, except when you are obliged to lay on Stypticks of greater force.

Contusions

ARE cured by Fomentations made with Traumatick Herbs, *flor. Hyper. Sambuc. Absinth. Rutæ, &c. in Aq. font.* but on the Face, *Aq. flor. Samb. Hungar. ꝯ p. æ.* Contusions on the Testicles are eas'd sooner by Fomentations than Cataplasms; though Mr. Sawyer of Huntington (a Good

Good Surgeon) used Cataplasms made of Wound Herbs soft, and finely sifted, with good Success in this Case.

I had Two Children in one Year my Patients, whose Sculls were so extreemly depressed in Delivery (which then are Cartilaginous) and the Contusion by the Midwife's hard Fingers so great, that I was forced to make large Incisions on the Hairy Scalp, and discharge a Quantity of Liquor; and with common dressing both did well.

A Child had the Guts let out by a fall: Two that practised Surgery were sent for, and neither could reduce them; the Guelder happened to come by, and somebody mentioned the calling him in, which they consented to, and he did it immediately with good Success. Sometime after, I was sent for to a Child that had the Guts out by a Knife: I refused to go, and sent the same Guelder, who came off with as good Success as before; and I am sure they are fittest Men for this purpose.

A Farmer going without his Cloaths into the Stable in the Night, among his Horses; one of them kicked him on the Belly: he lived some days, but nothing would save him. The next Tenant that came to the same House, was served in like manner;

manner; but by Fomentation, Healing Clysters, Bleeding, and Anodynes, he did well.

I had Three Patients in One Year, that were bruised extremely with Carts loaded with Coal; Two of them were run over the Trunk of the Body, and all Three of 'em had Bones broke; but with the assistance of Bone-setters, often Bleeding, expectorating Medicines, with Wound Herbs, and composing Draughts, I Syr. Pap. &c. all did well.

I have had several Patients, that by a Pinch against a Wall with the Shary of a Cart, upon the Ribs, or that have been trampled on the Temples, &c. that have been Dead in a Moment, and not a spoonful of Blood to be drawn; though sometimes I have been very near.

I was once for to a Child that had the

Gout out by a Knife: I refused to go, and

sent the same Gentle came off with

and I saw

Cancers

ARE most commonly incurable. If they are not ulcerated, a Plate of Lead made thin, or amalgamated, is the best remedy; but if ulcerated, I could never see any yet cured; and have known many shorten their Days by endeavouring Cure by Salivation, Unguents or Plaisters,

and

and

and many other Ways. A Surgeon had need be paid well that dresses an ulcerated Cancer; and that Surgeons may not impose upon their Patients in calling a common Ulcer a Cancer; an Ulcerated Cancer, most commonly, when opened to dress, smells worse than a dead Carcass.

A Young Woman had an Excrescence of Flesh under the Tongue in the nature of a Ranula, which in a few days grew large and troublesome. I made a mixture of *Bol. Ver. Mel Ros. & ol. Vitr.* and applied to it, and cured her in Twelve Hours, as well as ever she was in her Life; and it never returned.

Wens are often cured without Danger, and many times will waste of themselves without any Application.

For a more particular account of Scurvy, read *Barbet* and *Wiseman*.



F I N I S.

